



We're Caught by a Theme:

'Democracy Is Your Job'

Resounds From the News

Democracy: The Massachusetts Committee for the Conciliated Peace Efforts holds a mass meeting in Boston. The speaking program adds evidence from world-opposite sources to the ample testimony that the success of democracy depends on the ability to practice it. Charles Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association—declares that "the League has not failed—but Britain, France, and the United States have failed the League." Upon close warns against supplying Japan with the shins of war which, should China fall, would finally be turned against the United States. William E. Dodd cites the case of Germany in a plea for a more objective application of democracy. Says he: "The rise of Hitler and the failure of democracy in Germany was made possible because of the failure of other democratic countries to practice what they preached."

One grows impressed by the surprising variety of ways in which today's disciples of freedom are saying: "Democracy is your job." In other words, the potentials for democracy's full application to mankind's political needs are at hand—but individual man must imperiously insist upon his honest application before enjoying its full benefits.

Europe—And if you don't think that individual demonstration of democratic thinking is incumbent on those who would avoid a type of slavery, look about you at the world at large. Europe's week end, for instance, should China fall, would finally be turned against the United States. William E. Dodd cites the case of Germany in a plea for a more objective application of democracy. Says he: "The rise of Hitler and the failure of democracy in Germany was made possible because of the failure of other democratic countries to practice what they preached."

England—And while "checking up" the threats to democracy, consider Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's dilemma, with its horns of "realism" and British sentiment. Mr. Chamberlain returns from a holiday to find decisions pressing on Britain's attitude toward Czechoslovakia and Spain. Britain's experience in Europe, that "realistic" foreign policy seems to have indicated that what world diplomacy really needs is more "reality" and less human "realism."

Geneva—Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor participates in the only branch of the League of Nations that the United States (whence the proposal came) has seen fit to support. She is the first American Cabinet Minister to participate in the discussions of the International Labor Conference, and her contribution is to inform Europeans that while in labor affairs America has much to learn from world brethren, nevertheless industrial relations in the United States "are now on a more stable basis than for 20 years."

Suggestion—It may seem incon-junctive when one leans toward co-operative efforts for world security, and yet struggles against the popular suggestion for social collectivism. However, here it is: We read the following with a vehement mental "No!" Read it, yourself. "It is about as certain as prophecy can ever be," declares Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "that days of what has been called rugged individualism are over. This means that... the youth of the future will be faced with a more stable civilization, but one more regulated, more bureaucratic." Well, we thought we'd have to explain why we felt like opposing the suggestion that youth might lose its privilege of individual determination when we picked this up. Read it: "It has been asserted as historical fact," declares Henry Merritt Wriston, President of Brown University, "that the era of individualism is closing and the era of collectivism is opening. However, the proclamation of new eras is an old game... I contend that thought about the world and its meaning and its problems can be carried on through no other agency than the individual mind."

That saves us a lot of words—because we still believe that man can partake of an impartation of universal intelligence sufficient to show him the way to solve his social difficulties without shackling his divinely natural liberties.

Hull Asks Curb on Planes for Japan; Canton Bombed for Sixteenth Day

Continued raiding believed prelude to land attack on city and invasion of Kwantung.

CANTON, China, June 13 (AP)—Japanese warplanes raided Canton by the light of the moon last night for the sixteenth consecutive day of bombardments which have inflicted casualties estimated between 6,000 and 10,000.

There were detonations from the exploding bombs in scattered sections of the city. They fell in already devastated areas and were believed to have caused little damage.

Of the casualties from the relentless raids, it was estimated between 3,000 and 4,000 have been killed or injured, and many have been killed by shell fragments and falling buildings.

Envoys Express Concern

Besides daily raids on Canton, the Japanese bombed surrounding Kwantung Province and adjoining Fukien Province on the northeast.

From the seacoast 40 Japanese planes roared far inland bombing scores of villages Japanese alleged to be military objectives.

Foreign consular authorities expressed anxiety over the possibility of new raids on the densely populated waterfront, close to Shamen, the Foreign Settlement.

In the waterfront area are a powerhouse, the Pearl River Bridge and other buildings which the Japanese have designated as "military objectives."

American, British, Frenchmen, and Germans making up the Foreign Settlement population for days have been under war-time conditions.

It was believed that new mass raids on the nearby waterfront would result in their evacuation.

Landing Party Expected

The Japanese have destroyed one of Canton's major power plants and the loss of the plant near Shamen would place the community in total darkness.

Chinese authorities said they anticipated further assaults on Canton would precede a Japanese land invasion of Kwantung Province. It was expected the invaders would be landed from Japanese warships north of Portuguese-owned Macao, situated on an island between Canton and the open sea.

Preparations were being rushed for the defense of Canton from the anticipated invasion. Additional troops were being trained and equipped and a network of concrete blockhouses and trenches were being thrown about the city.

Although every railway station in the city has been demolished by the raiders, passenger and freight trains continue to operate. Munitions are flowing by the train load into the city.

Canton's normal population of 1,250,000 has shrunk to less than 400,000, the bewildered populace scattering in all directions, sleeping in the protecting grass of open fields and finding food where they can.

Japanese capture Anking, capital of Anhwei Province.

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Japanese 'Regret' Bombs on Campus

By the Associated Press

Hong Kong, June 13—Japan today expressed regret that the lives of American members of the staff of American-owned Ling Nan University had been endangered and a Chinese employee of the University had been killed in Japanese air raids on Canton.

This was contained in a note transmitted to Addison E. Southard, United States Consul-General here, by the Japanese Consul-General, replying to Mr. Southard's protest against the raid of June 8, during which three bombs fell on the University campus.

Similar notes handed British authorities and the French Consul-General here said their complaints against Japanese planes flying over the British and French concessions on Shamen Island, Canton, were being investigated.

On the other hand, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was trying to persuade American manufacturers and exporters of airplanes to refrain from sales to Japan. He was urging manufacturers to "co-operate" with the Government, which strongly disapproves of Japan's air bombardment of open Chinese cities, but there was no hint that the direct embargo afforded by the Neutrality Act would be used, for that would require application to China as well. And the American munitions now reaching China are considered valuable enough to offset the American contribution to Japan's air bombardment.

On the other hand, five important peace organizations urged Secretary Hull not only to ban sales to Japan, but to stop the sale of 400 warplanes, costing \$25,000,000 to Great Britain. New conditions, parallel to those between 1914 and 1917, are growing up, said these peace groups.

Legislators Interested

Though Congress is on the verge of adjournment, some legislators are interested in the air bombardment question, like Senator James P. Pope of Idaho, who has outlined with statistical information and condemned the amount of American supplies now going to Japan. It is unlikely that any direct action can be taken by the Congress before adjournment, but the sympathies of most legislators are marked.

Thus the problem of American policy on air bombing and the sale of munitions is left in the hands of the State Department, checked only by the force of public opinion.

Speaking for some parts of this public opinion, and appealing to others, the five peace organizations issued today this statement:

A new commerce in munitions, like that which drew us into the World War, is rapidly growing up with European nations. The Administration's policy of ignoring the Neutrality Law has left the coun-

Can Bombing Be Stopped? An Intimate Message from Washington: Editorial Page.

the significant fact appears to be the gains made by "Germans National Socialists"—a socialized democratic party not to be confused with the German National Socialists. Moreover, important gains were made by the Czech agrarians.

The victory expected by the Slovak autonomists, under the Roman Catholic leadership of the Rev. Andreas Hlinka, failed to materialize. In fact, in Bratislava, the Capital of Slovakia, the Rev. Mr. Hlinka's party lost heavily.

Communists suffered severe losses both in German and Slovak districts.

Throughout the Sudeten German area this week end the houses of the followers of Konrad Henlein's Nazi-inclined party were decorated with flags, banners, garlands, and

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Peace groups in U. S. urge ban on airplane sales to Great Britain as risk to war in future.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—The campaign to clean America's hands of a share in the air bombing of helpless civilians was attaining swift momentum today.

On the one hand, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was trying to persuade American manufacturers and exporters of airplanes to refrain from sales to Japan. He was urging manufacturers to "co-operate" with the Government, which strongly disapproves of Japan's air bombardment of open Chinese cities, but there was no hint that the direct embargo afforded by the Neutrality Act would be used, for that would require application to China as well. And the American munitions now reaching China are considered valuable enough to offset the American contribution to Japan's air bombardment.

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Wage-Hour Bill Nears Approval In Both Houses

Conferees Sign Measure to Force Industry to Govern Itself

New Tools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—The "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938," as the wage-hour bill is officially known, was today before both Houses of Congress, unanimously signed and approved by each of the 16 Senate and House conferees, and undoubtedly representing one of the biggest pieces of social legislation in a generation.

In addition to establishing proposed minimum standards of wages and hours for labor over the United States, the bill sets up new industrial machinery, trade by trade, which has the possibility of the most far-reaching importance in the future regulation and self-government of American industry.

The specific new machinery consists of committees, reminiscent of the NRA code authorities, but actually more like those used in Great Britain since 1909 for bringing together equal numbers of representatives of employers, labor, and the general public. In general, it shall be the task of these industrial committees to decide how soon the wage and hour provisions of the bill shall come into effect, within certain definite limitations. In addition it is hoped that this new and permanent device in industrial self-government may ultimately play a profoundly important part in mutual understanding of the three major viewpoints of factory life.

Enthusiasm Expressed

All sides seemed satisfied over the turn which the compromise agreement on the wage-hour bill had taken, and the leaders expressed enthusiasm.

Meetings have continued 10 days, accompanied by threats of filibuster and at one stage an actual revolt of the southern group. Now, however, differences have been patched up, and the bill which emerges seems to be more in the nature of a new piece of legislation than an adaptation of

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., sharply criticizes wage-hour bill: Financial Page.

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To the Victor Belong—



Senator Guy M. Gillette With Congratulatory Telegrams

Winner in the Iowa Primary in Which the New Deal Placed Heavy Stakes, Senator Gillette Returns to Washington With Fruits of Victory. "I Have Always Been a Liberal," He Said

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—It was all shirt-sleeves and good-fellowship when President Roosevelt, of course, at the President's initiative, and while it might be too extreme to say that the chief item for him on the menu was political crow, nevertheless general opinion tends to that view.

In fact, it was a five-course luncheon, and so warm was the day that the two men doffed their coats. The talk ranged over farm problems, the President's coming western trip, and numerous other subjects, but did not "directly" touch Harry L. Hopkins' endorsement of Senator Gillette's opponent, the Iowan said afterward.

The President congratulated Senator Gillette, and expressed confidence that he would win in the fall. The issue is clearly drawn between "progressivism and conservatism," the President said, shown by the Republican nomination of former Senator Lester J. Dickinson. "I have always been a liberal," said Senator Gillette.

Thus, in outcome, the White House, in choosing and considering observers to make the best of a bad business—a business in which the more zealous New Dealers rushed in where cautious Farleys would hesitate to tread. Now the question is, when and if they will rush into another equally hazardous situation, and whether the President's warm gesture to Senator Gillette will be a deterrent.

Commenting on the scarcity of fish one Indian said: "Once we used to catch about six tons a year; last year we didn't do so good; this year there are no fish."

Up river commercial fishermen were quick to place the blame on Bonneville Dam, the Federal Government's \$55,000,000 power, irrigation, and flood control project 45 miles east of Portland. This, however, is not true, according to figures maintained at the dam. The regular advance guard of salmon entered the river late in April, arrived at the dam and passed through the ladders with no difficulty. A few thousand were checked through, but the regular run failed to arrive at the river barrier.

Mike Hoy, master fish warden for Oregon, is not alarmed over the condition, since no figures have been compiled at his office as yet. He believes that when the reports for May are recorded it will show that an average run of fish entered the river. This condition, he says, has existed before.

One other factor entered the problem which, many believe, has been overlooked: All river fishermen went on strike May 1 and the condition existed throughout May. During this time, it is assumed, the fish passed upstream unmolested.

The answer will not be known for four years. The salmon passes through a four-year cycle from spawning to spawning.

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Graduations Held in Many N.E. Colleges

Commencement Speakers All Over Area Impart Advice to Students

Religion Held Up

Declared the One Tangible Guide Out of World of Chaos and Conflict

Climaxing a busy weekend of baccalaureate services, alumni gatherings and the customary annual preliminaries, many of New England's 1938 crop of college graduates, sobered by their responsibilities as potential leaders of the future, today listened to commencement day speakers proclaim the spiritual and divinely inspirational side of life as the one tangible guide out of world chaos and armed conflict.

Before a capacity audience that jammed the Boston Arena for the annual commencement exercises of Boston University, Dr. Harvey W. Cox, President of Georgia's Emory University, declared that "if we would keep our rich heritage, we must maintain the same independent, self-reliant spirit that won for us our great free nation." A fundamental cause of present world chaos, he said, is "the speed and facility with which we have been able to produce fluid wealth, which has far outstripped our wisdom and ability to use and conserve it."

Ready to Build

Projected into the commencement day observances was the announcement, thing to come and gown wearers, that Boston University is now in a position financially to receive and award bids on its proposed building to house the College of Business Administration on the banks of the Charles River. This action is made possible, according to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, by an increase in the contribution of the Charles Hayden Foundation from \$100,000 to \$588,000.

The thunder of applause that greeted the announcement was heard as far away as Symphony Hall, where Simmons College graduates were listening to exhortations of speakers for more intelligent guidance in the solutions of world problems. Simultaneously a third Greater Boston commencement day event was being held in Cousens Gymnasium at Tufts College.

Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University, addressed the 1938 Tufts gathering where the Simmons graduates heard Dr. George Edgar Vincent, past president of the Rockefeller Foundation, calling for the evangelization of self from a narrow, petty outlook upon world problems to the standards of "that larger self" embodied in the values of social groupings.

Dr. Wriston, who received a degree of Doctor of Laws from Tufts College, surveyed world tendencies to slip away from democratic ideals of government and saw in this tendency a "tugging away from rugged individualism which he said was more able than planned economy to reap rich fruits in the world of art, politics, religion and music. Democracy, he added, is not a state stripped of action, and not streamlined for efficiency. But in the larger freedom that democracy provides, he saw greater fertility of the individual mind.

At Boston Arena

Meanwhile at the Boston Arena, Dr. Cox sounded a keynote for commencement day observances being held simultaneously in dozens of New England institutions of higher learning. His description of democracy as "founded upon the ideal of the freedom of man to live at his best" appeared to summarize most of the other addresses. With all its faults, he said, our ideal of the paramount importance of human personality is worth all that it has cost our race and all it may cost us to preserve.

The speaker continued: "The sturdy, self-reliant character of our nation-builders made it possible for them to transcend nature's permanent resources into a faith at an ever increasing tempo. The spirit of conquest and freedom brought satisfaction and joy to those rugged pioneers. Their lives were rich not in what they possessed but in what they accomplished. The speed and facility with which we have been able to produce this fluid wealth has far out-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Oregon's Piscatorial Puzzle: Spring Comes—Salmon Don't

ASTORIA, Ore.—Hundreds of commercial fishermen who have plied the waters of the Columbia River for years, earning their living with gillnets and seines, are puzzled as to what has happened to the spring run of salmon. This spring the annual foray of the Royal Chinook, king of the game fish, failed to make its customary appearance in "the river of the west."

Old timers who have netted the silver fish by the ton in years past are at a loss to explain the oddity. According to some there has never been a year in the past when some semblance of a run failed to appear on schedule.

Indians, whose forebears have fished for centuries at the picturesque Celilo Falls above the Dalles, are dejected. The spring run of salmon has been one of their dependable sources of food and income.

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Marine Treasure Lures Again

NORFOLK, Va., June 13 (AP)—Jewels and silver, value unknown, lured a new salvaging expedition toward the 27-year old location of the Ward Line steamer Merida, 65 miles off the Virginia Capes.

The Italian salvage steamer Falco, which successfully sought the sunken treasure of the British vessel Egypt several years ago, will take aboard supplies here this week for the attempt to recover whatever valuables there may be in the hulk of the Merida which lies in some 250 feet of water.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended on four previous efforts to reach the treasure, which long-repeated reports, all unconfirmed, say includes the crown jewels of former Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

The Merida plunged to the bottom within 20 minutes after a collision with the Admiral Farragut May 11, 1911. All her more than 200 passengers—many refugees from the Mexican revolution—were saved, but their valuables left in care of the pursuer and a considerable quantity of silver in cargo went down with the ship.

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Baltic Entente to Stay Neutral

RIGA, Latvia, June 13 (AP)—The Baltic Entente—Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania—decided yesterday to maintain its neutrality and keep out of Europe's "ideological blocs." The decision, taken at the close of

a three-day conference, reinforced a declaration by Latvian Foreign Minister Wilhelms Munters, at the opening of the meeting, that the three nations should "pursue an independent policy, free of all outside influence."

In the Boston Section:

Assistant District Attorney Ronan considered to succeed Arthur P. Ruger on Supreme Judicial Court.

New marker marks accord on Vermont-Quebec border.

Goodwin says safety record this year is best since 1926.

Whiting Williams sees wages and hours bill designed for European rather than American labor.

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Labor and Economics in Clash In Midwest Sugar Beet Fields

TOLEDO, Ohio—The economics of sugar and the new day for organized labor under the New Deal are clashing today in the expensive sugar beet fields that spread out over Southern Michigan and Northwestern Ohio.

On one side is the declaration that high tariffs must be torn down unless they mean real protection to American workmen.

President Roosevelt on March 1, 1937, said in a message to Congress on proposed legislation to set new state and national quotas for cane and beet sugar:

"It is highly desirable to continue the principle that an industry which desires the protection afforded by a quota system of a tariff should be expected to guarantee it will be a good employer."

Long Hearings Held
So that sugar producers in America will be "good employers" the Department of Agriculture has held long and exhaustive hearings in the sugar producing areas, including Toledo, on wage scales in the fields.

After days of negotiation, during which a serious strike seemed possible, the A. F. of L.'s chief of staff in this region, Francis J. Dillon, who has the ear of William Green, president of the Federation, and speaks for him with complete authority, announced:

"There will be no strike of sugar beet workers. The American Federation of Labor will not sanction a strike. Make no mistake about that."

The statement was made to an audience of restless beet workers who had hoped their union would bring them a larger income. The union chief agreed to accept for the members, and thereby for the non-members as well throughout the Michigan-Ohio fields, a basis rate of \$18 an acre. Old-time workers said beets in this region seldom run over eight tons to the acre.

For thinning, hoeing and harvesting, the hard stoop labor of the fields, the Department of Agriculture has set a minimum of \$18 a ton for seven tons or less an acre. The scale runs up a dollar a ton increase to a maximum of \$23 for 12 tons. The union's agreement calls for rates the same in seven, eight and nine-ton crops and a dollar higher for 10, 11 and 12-ton crops.

These minimums are the low pay rates of all agricultural labor. To workers in industrial communities like Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit they seem like pauperism. And to union organizers they seem unjustified for setting up a union.

For a number of years the American Federation of Labor has sought to organize the Ohio and Michigan workers, many of them transients from the Ohio onion fields or the Michigan cherry orchards or perhaps from the Illinois peach orchards.

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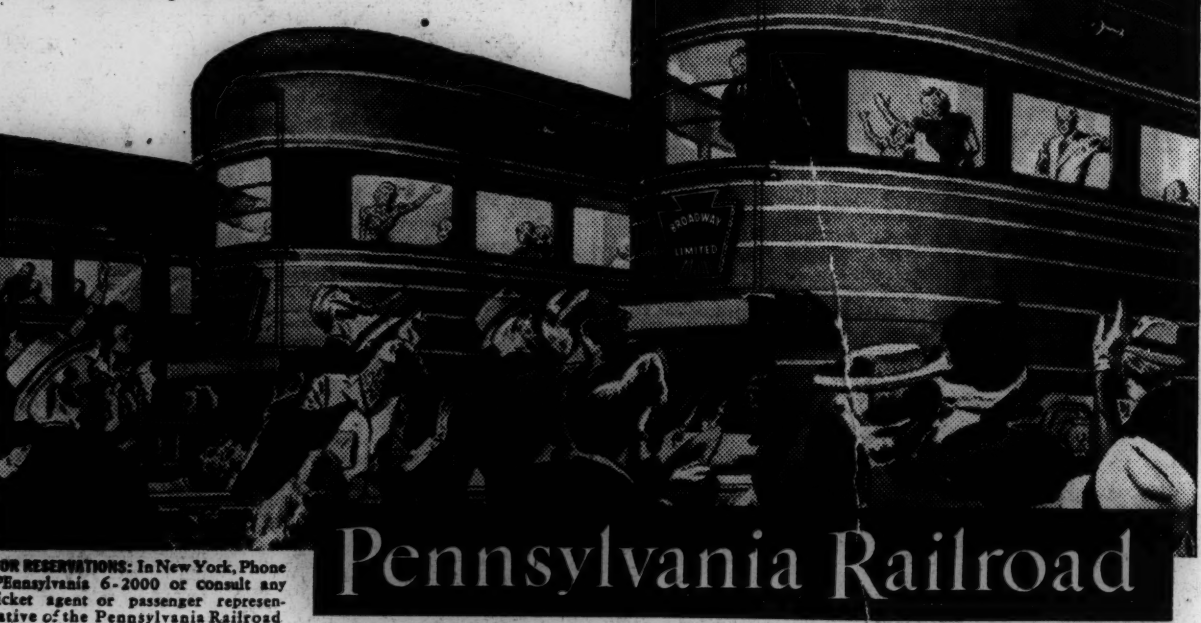
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Navy Planes in Formation Over San Diego



All-Year Club of Southern California

The Skyline of San Diego

Navy Planes From the San Diego Naval Base Are Shown Above the City

Woman's Right to High Pay Upheld at Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 11—Giving the woman and the man in the job field a thorough going over, delegates to the North Atlantic Regional Conference of the American Association of University Women ended their sessions here today in blunt terms. They had the challenge to go home and "do something" to advance the interests of the trained and competent women in the nation's communities—see that they had the "same opportunity for tip-top jobs and higher salaries that the men have."

This militant objective had a spokesman in Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, of Bryn Mawr, Chairman of the Association's Committee on the Economic and Legal Status of Women. It was time the men were put in the lower positions for a change "and let them prove their worth," she declared, adding that she was willing to let 50 per cent of the teachers be men, "but you couldn't get 50 per cent who would be as good as the women now are, because good men won't work for low salaries."

Questionnaire Results
Dr. Kingsbury, spoke on the basis of 10,000 answers of Association members to a questionnaire on their university qualifications and a poll now under way of institutions in the locality of each of the 800 Association branches. Results of the former

will be published in the fall; the purpose of the latter is to learn the percentage of women holding higher administrative posts, the extent of their financial contributions, and their proportion among employees.

"The survey was encouraging," the speaker said, "in that it showed a small percentage of university women unemployed in 1934. Of these, however, a large number were in high schools and colleges and in the posts with low salaries."

"Sixty-five per cent of the women who answered the questionnaire had advanced degrees, but when we turn to the professors of education in our universities—they are men. The same thing is true of our scientific associations, of the speaking programs of educational institutions."

Deserve Recognition
"We must see to it that the women of our fellowships go on to advanced work. They are brilliant—they are good teachers—they should have recognition and opportunity."

"We must watch appointments to trusteeships in state, county, and local boards, and see that women are properly represented, and give publicity when this is not done."

Dr. Louise Pearce of the Rockefeller Institute, Chairman of the Association's Committee on Fellowship Awards for Advanced Research, gave delegates a concept of pioneering that put old-fashioned morals and character ahead of natural scientific achievements.

"The really great pioneers, those

who will shake the world," she said, "will include not only scientists, but disciples in the field of morals and ethics. I go so far as to say that, unless these disciplines arise, there will be little ultimate use for what the scientist discovers."

A picture of today's young women graduates was presented by Dean Margaret T. Corwin of the New Jersey College for Women, who said "she cannot endure anyone who advocates war, wants the underprivileged to have their chance, has no use for religious bigots or narrow-minded nationalists."

Safe of Recluse Yields \$500,000

MASONTOWN, Pa., June 13 (AP)—A fortune which Attorney Dean D. Sturgis estimated "might reach" \$500,000 was found in an old safe here after the passing of a recluse who lived in a house without running water, electric lights, or other conveniences.

State motor patrolmen said the four heirs, Mrs. David Gans of Philadelphia and her three daughters, gasped at the door of the iron box belonging to the late Fred Schroyer was swung open by a locksmith.

Scores of \$1,000 bills, a mass of dusty Liberty Bonds and other negotiable securities were stacked neatly inside. Wild rumors placed the fortune in the "millions" but Attorney Sturgis said it would not exceed \$500,000.

Strikes and Riots End in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 13 (CP)—Peace was practically re-established through the island over the week end for the first time in nearly a month of strikes and riots. The few minor strikes still in progress are on their way toward settlement, officials said.

Soldiers of the Sherwood Foresters Regiment, militia and armed police still patrol "danger spots" on the island and Government spokesmen said the precautions probably would be continued for a few days but no trouble is expected. Eleven fatalities and scores injured in riots accompanied the strikes.

Welfare of Mankind Theme of Meeting In Chicago Nov. 1-3

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—A convention of the National Stewardship Movement, designed to make "every citizen a steward of life and money for the welfare of mankind," will be held in Chicago, Nov. 1 to 3. It was announced here today by Charles V. Vickrey, President of The Golden Rule Foundation.

Speaking for the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, which is the spearhead of the stewardship movement, Mr. Vickrey said the conferees would be representative of churches, colleges, and philanthropic institutions whose resources and income "were tragically reduced during the depression, which is the spearhead of the stewardship movement."

The committee is composed of more than 400 officers of national status in these fields, and the other major objective of its co-operative action is "a call to worship, having as an ideal every citizen in a house of worship every week."

In addition to the convention, which will climax the movement, the committee is sponsoring a mobilization of the spiritual forces of the nation for Loyalty Days on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 1 and 2, and a drive to make 1938 a year of record church attendance.

Judge John P. McGorty, of the Superior Court of Cook County, Chicago, is co-chairman of the religious and welfare recovery body, and John D. Allen, Vice-President of the Brinks Express Company, is Chairman of the Chicago Stewardship Convention Committee.

SEATTLE, June 13 (AP)—J. B. Fowler, Secretary of the Bakers of Washington, said all union crafts in the industry had returned to work after settlement of a four-day strike.

Washington State: Bakery Strike Ends

The settlement came when virtually all groceries were out of bread, and restaurants were "rationing their scant remaining supplies. Mr. Fowler would not disclose terms of the agreement under which bakery employees returned to work.

Foreign Affairs Notebook Magyar Dream

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hungary—recalling the powerful days when the Hapsburg Emperor Franz Joseph ruled over the Dual Monarchy formed by the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich (compromise) of 1867—has passed the post-war years in unrequited longing for return of Magyars separated from it by the Peace Treaties.

The Treaty of Trianon in 1919 pared Slovakia, Croatia, Transylvania from the state, leaving a core of about half the territory and population. The new borders had little respect for the centuries-old economic structure, and consequently depression led to a growing unrest.

Premier Bela Imredy heads a newly-constructed Cabinet designed to build up internal resistance to curb this unrest, which has taken tangible form in a growing Nazi movement. His five-year plan—based on contributions, loans, and levies—aims at a balanced budget, social and labor reforms, and a rearmament program. To forestall Nazi moves, an anti-Semitic bill limiting to 25 per cent Jewish participation in business has been introduced. To Germany and Austria, now combined by Anschluss, goes about 40 per cent of Hungary's vital foreign trade. This dependency on the Reich obviously complicates Hungary's domestic anti-Nazi activity.

Germany and Italy, having taken the initiative in defiance of the League, collectivism, and the status quo, Hungary aligns itself with the Rome-Berlin axis, hoping thereby to further its revisionist aims. Although the Little Entente states, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, were grouped to prevent Hapsburg restoration and resurgence of Hungarian power, their apparently waning power under the impact of pan-Germanism has given hope to Budapest that these states may be dealt with separately in seeking adjustment of minority and territorial claims. Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya recently indicated that the time now had come for a new deal on long-standing problems—probably including the Magyars' dream of "national" unification.

A Monday Feature

Hague Attacks C. I. O. Heads As Tied to Communist Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 11—"Hague-ism," a subject of national controversy, today had had enough expounding by its chief exponent, Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J.

Taking the stand yesterday for the first time in the current cause célèbre of free speech, the Mayor reaffirmed his conviction that the Committee for Industrial Organization is Communist, that all of its leaders, other than John L. Lewis, are members of the Communist Party; that Jerry J. O'Connell, Democratic Representative from Montana, who was "deported" from Jersey City is "a Communist"; that organizations, such as the American Civil Liberties Union, who are challenging Jersey City's actions, are in cahoots with Communists, and that Morris L. Ernst, C. I. O. counsel in the present injunction suit, is the arch-Communist of them all.

Spaulding Frazer, Dean of Newark Law School and counsel for the plaintiffs, permitted Mayor Hague almost unlimited scope in his answers on the assumption that nothing could be more damaging to "Hague-ism" than to have this philosophy fully read into the record.

Associate Counsel for the defense, John A. Matthews, raised no objections on the contrary assumption that a full revelation would prove most helpful to the defense.

It was a dramatic courtroom scene, Mayor Hague, a major example of an American politician who has risen from poor boy to what is widely declared to be almost Czarlike power in Hudson County, was being confronted by the type of liberal ideology most obnoxious to his instincts and represented by the nationally prominent attorney, Morris L. Ernst, counsel for the Civil Liberties Union.

Jersey City's resistance to the C. I. O., the Mayor testified, began only after the Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader, sent 500 "strong-arm men and killers" into Jersey City during the 1936-37 seamen's strike and William J. Carney,

C. I. O. Regional Director for New Jersey, threatened last November to send an invasion of 3,000 men to the City "law or no law." Such "radical" organizations as the Workers Defense League and the Civil Liberties Union thereafter aggravated the issue, he declared.

The Mayor denied direct instigation of attacks upon "radical" visitors to Jersey City, but said he approved of them.

The Mayor also denied having exerted direct pressure upon hall owners who refused to let their halls for meetings.

"A mere expression from me, Counselor," he said, "is sufficient for men who have been associated with me."

His further denial of instigating veteran and business rallies against the C. I. O. carried revealing phrases on the veterans, such as "Yes, sir, those men act quickly," and "They're Minute Men."

He attacked the record of the C. I. O., asserting sitdown strikes in Detroit and elsewhere amply justified his resistance to entry of this labor element into Jersey City.

Representatives O'Connell and John T. Bernard (Farmer-Labor), of Montana, had had expenses paid on a trip to Spain by Communists and went as representatives of the Communist Party, the Mayor said.

A picture of Mr. Thomas had appeared, according to him, in the New York Times with his clenched fist raised in a Russian salute. Mr. Ernst had, he said, made a contribution of \$25,000 to the International Workers of the World.

It was apparent that Mr. Hague intended to clear himself technically from the methods used to keep the C. I. O. out of Jersey City, by presenting them as regular police duties or voluntary action from public groups with a purpose indorsed by him.

"There was nothing to do on my part other than to engineer and try to advise when the occasion would warrant it," he said. "The police were handling the law and order side of it, and the people were resisting the invasion."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standing room only" indicate that no more are not used in the announcement of lectures.

England

London (Seventh Church): Gaumont Palace, Hastings Road, June 26, 8 p. m. (Seventh Church): Gaumont Palace, Hastings Road, June 26, 8 p. m. (Seventh Church): Gaumont Palace, Hastings Road, June 26, 8 p. m.

United States

Juneau: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., July 25.

Berkeley (First Church): Church of Christ, 8 p. m., June 24.

Glendora (Fourth Church): Church of Christ, 8 p. m., June 24.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church of Christ, 8 p. m., June 24.

Newark (Fourth Church): Church of Christ, 8 p. m., June 24.

Northampton (First Church): Church of Christ, 8 p. m., June 24.

Portland (First Church): Church of Christ, 8 p. m., June 24.

San Francisco (First Church): Church of Christ, 8 p. m., June 24.

Seattle (First Church): Church of Christ, 8 p. m., June 24.

St. Paul (First Church): Church of Christ, 8 p. m., June 24.

Washington (First Church): Church of Christ, 8 p. m., June 24.

Worcester (First Church): Church of Christ, 8 p. m., June 24.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. S. T.).

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Postmasters' Civil Service Approaches Senate Action

WASHINGTON, June 13—Action by the House in approving the conferees' report putting 14,000 first, second, and third class postmasters under Civil Service, was halted here by Senator Joseph C. Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who announced he would move to obtain Senate approval immediately. "It should be pleasing to all supporters of the merit system in Government," he declared.

A last-minute drive against the bill by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, is expected.

"Friends of the merit system throughout the country should cooperate with the Senators who are seeking the approval of the conference report," Mr. Mahoney said today. His statement continued, in part:

"Some advocates of the merit system have criticized the pending bill because it continues to provide for appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The bill, however, abolishes the four-year term and under it postmasters would be appointed without term. Confirmation by the Senate would certainly not be an objectionable check upon the selection."

"It is true the Senate bill provided an eight-year term and the House bill did not provide for Senate confirmation. The House conferees yielded to the Senate conferees on the latter point and the Senate conferees appointed the House provision with respect to the indefinite term."

"The measure has three positive virtues:

"First, it substitutes the merit

system for the spoils system in the selection of postmasters. In other words, it does away with favoritism and establishes the principles of open competition.

"Second, it authorizes the selection of postmasters by promotion within the service. In other words, it extends to all the vast army of postal employees, clerks and carriers, village carriers, and rural mail carriers, the opportunity to rise to the highest positions in the postal service; and

"Third, it prevents the evasion of the spirit of the merit system and the rule of Senate confirmation by requiring that acting postmasters shall not serve more than six months without permission of the Civil Service Commission.

"It is true that the bill provides for the reappointment and classification, non-competitively, of incumbent postmasters but the turnover in the Post Office Department is such that this provision is a mere interlude. By reason of resignation, retirement and death, as well as by removals for cause, vacancies are constantly being created in postmaster positions and hundreds of nominations are sent to the Senate every month during the session.

"Moreover, postmasters now serving were selected after Civil Service examination under one or another of President Roosevelt's executive orders. There is a very high standard of efficiency among them. Examinations of the incumbents for reappointment will be conducted by the Civil Service Commission upon a basis of merit and efficiency. I feel, therefore, that no substantial criticism can be brought against the measure on this ground."

Artists Get Guggenheim Aid

NEW YORK, June 13—Artists are included this year for the first time among the list of 10 Latin-American scholars winning fellowships for advanced study in the United States from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Two of their number are among the 1938-39 group of scholars announced by the Foundation today.

Established in 1930 as part of the general program of the organization, 48 Latin-American awards have been made in the past eight years to aid students from Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. Persons to benefit from the latest grants are:

Dr. Daniel Setta Badue, artist, of Santiago, Cuba, Doctor of Laws of Havana University, for study of North American contemporary art and mural painting;

Leopoldo Mendez, artist, of Mexico, for a series of woodcuts and lithographs on industry and natural science in North America;

Dr. Joaquin Luco Valenzuela, Associate Professor of Psychology at the Roman Catholic University of Chile, and Dr. Albert Marsal, Acting Professor of Biochemistry of the University of Cordoba, Argentina, for studies at Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Joaquin Maass y Patino, Professor of Surgical Pathology, National University of Mexico, for hospital studies.

Dr. Pedro Martinez-Estevé, research physiologist, University of

Cordoba, Argentina, for studies at the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Conrado Federici Asenjo, instructor in chemistry at the School of Tropical Medicine, Puerto Rico, at the University of Wisconsin.

Carlos Mundos Pizarro, Professor of Botany at the University of Chile, for botanical work at Harvard University.

Carlos Graef Fernandez, Assistant in Mathematics, National University of Mexico, for study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Carlos Garcia-Robiou, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Havana, for work in the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, and the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.

Republicans' Fund Down to \$14,546

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Republican National Committee reported to Congress June 10 that it had spent all but \$14,546 of the \$352,193 contributed to it since Jan. 1, but had pledges of \$68,515 more for the 1938 election campaign.

The report was filed by E. B. Goodspeed, Committee treasurer, with the House clerk. It covered contributions and expenditures to May 31.

Sound Wheat Grows Taller



W. J. Carter in Worm-Devastated Wheat Field South of Wichita, Kan. Whereas last year he got 25 bushels to the acre. Many farmers, who lost their grain, are now cutting the wheat for straw. Many are expecting to plow under the wheat and plant other crops. But still many, many others are harvesting the wheat, and the sound of the tractor and combine is heard.

Child Labor Again Outlawed by Wage-Hour Act

WASHINGTON, June 13—When President Roosevelt signs the Wage and Hour Bill, oppressive child labor will again be outlawed in interstate firms.

The United States Supreme Court has twice declared Federal child labor laws unconstitutional, but advocates of the reform are hopeful that with its more liberal complexion, the court will now be more friendly.

The Wage and Hour Bill forbids shipment in interstate commerce of goods made by any child under 14; by any child between 14 and 16 except with a United States Children's Bureau permit, or by youths between 16 and 18 in occupations declared hazardous by the Children's Bureau. The prohibitions do not apply to children employed by parents out-

side factories (mines or in agricultural pursuit).

Although it will reach only a portion of the old laborers in the United States, the new measure is considered by Children's Bureau officials an important step in shutting off the increased number of children who left school to work after the NRA laws were declared invalid. It will also, they believe, stimulate states to pass stricter child labor laws. Practically every State today requires certificates of those leaving school but only 10 have a 16-year minimum age. Recent Children's Bureau surveys show increasing employment of children in garages, hot laundries, stores, and other private service industries, not set to regulation.

Officials expect the minimum wage provision to have an indirect effect in luring child labor.

Meanwhile, it will become of the highly-contested Child Labor Amendment, ratification of which has been pending since 1924.

It is in the hands of the Supreme Court which has promised to rule next fall on the questions (1) whether the 13-ratified Amendment is still before people for ratification; and (2) whether a State that once refused to ratify can change its mind and give its approval.

The Court's decision will not only affect the Child Labor Amendment but will set a precedent for other amendments as well.

But from a practical standpoint, the powers granted Congress in the Amendment would be needed unless or until the Court throws out the Wage and Hour Bill.

The first Federal Child Labor Law, passed in 1916, most closely resembling the new measure, was declared unconstitutional after it had been in effect only 10 months. Later another law was passed based on the Federal taxing power, but it, too, was invalidated by the Court. Then, in 1924, advocates of child labor reformed Congress through constitutional amendment, the powers of Congress said it did not have. Ratification of the Amendment has been slow but in the last few years, it made considerable progress. Forty-eight States have ratified it, though the legality of some of these votes is questioned in case now before the Supreme Court.

Led by the textile industry, many of the country's leading manufacturers put their NRA codes prohibitions against child labor with the result that child labor was practically eliminated in industry. But when the codes were declared invalid in May 1935, employment of children increased again.

Child labor home up against the Supreme Court more different forms than many other issues. It has been the threat of the fight for labor legislation. Many

observers believe that if the Court had not nullified the Child Labor Law 20 years ago, wages and hours regulation would have come before this.

YWCA Bld Urges U. S. Education Bill

NEW YORK, June 13—Federal aid for education equal educational opportunities for urban and rural and Negro and white groups has a new sponsor tonight approval by the National Y of the Young Women's Christian Association of the pending Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill, proposed legislation not only the support of the last two national conventions of the association, Mendall Emerson, chairman of national public affairs committee, but local groups studying unemployment situation among young women in their membership have been Federal aid to education.

Congress to Adjourn; Rail Aid Dropped

WASHINGTON, June 13—Plans for legislation to aid the railroads at this session of Congress were dropped today at a conference between President Roosevelt and his Congressional advisers, and Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Majority Leader, immediately thereafter forecast adjournment not later than Wednesday night.

After canvassing the situation at the White House with the Vice President and House leaders, Senator Barkley said that no new rail legislation will be offered because of the imminence of adjournment. The announcement apparently scrapped plans to enact a program to help the \$25,000,000 rail industry solve its economic crisis.

The Barkley statement came only a few minutes after an official of the Railroad Labor Executives Association announced that labor would compromise on one phase of the legislative program in a move to enact at least part of it before Congress quits.

Mr. Barkley said the only unfinished business on the agenda is the spending bill, the deficiency bill, the conference report on wages and hours, and "odds and ends."

The session now heading to quick conclusion has been successful for the Administration on the whole far more so than leaders dared hope when the wage-hour bill first was defeated and when it became evident last fall that the economic recession was deepening.

The two railroad bills now apparently dropped for good were:

(A) A bill broadening the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's power to make rail loans.

(B) Wheeler-Crosser Rail Compensation Insurance bill, which takes the carriers' unemployment compensation out of state authorities and puts it into Federal authority. William Green, American Federation of Labor head has just announced support of the measure.

Variety of Others

Besides these major pieces of legislation there is a variety of others, now in conference or pending, which will probably be enacted:

1. Food-Drug Bill: Now in conference and under threat of Presidential veto; the objectionable court-injunction feature, which was declared to violate the measure, has been dropped. The bill in its present form rewrites the old Wiley food and drug bill.

2. Post-Office Civil Service: This puts 14,000 first, second, and third class postmasters finally under Civil Service. House has agreed to conferees' report, and only remaining action is Senate approval.

approval. Senator Joseph C. Mahoney (D) of Wyoming issued a statement today praising the measure.

3. Bill establishing a civil aeronautics commission to take over supervision and regulation of every phase of civil aviation except the assigning of mail routes, which is left with the Post-Office Department. It sets up a new form of independent civil agency, which may be copied by other divisions in future. The conferees' report has been adopted by the House.

4. Bill extending authority of Maritime Commission, containing so-called liberalized subsidy provisions and larger grants of protective authority over labor. Conferees' report adopted by House.

5. Bill granting retirement pay to officers commissioned from civilian life who were wounded in active service in World War; passed by House; Senate action still to be taken.

6. Concurrent resolution supported by House, providing national survey of forest resources at cost of \$10,000 urged by President.

7. Dies immigration bill; passed House; likely to be debated this week in Senate; provides more drastic immigration restrictions. Senator Lewis B. Swollenbach, (D) of Washington, advocates bill, Senator Robert B. Reynolds, (D) of North Carolina, opposes it.

8. Connery resolution to set up a special House investigation of alleged monopoly in radio broadcasting.

9. Truth-in-fabrics bill, backed by Senator H. H. Schwartz, (D) of Wyoming, calling for more rigid standards in describing what goes into a piece of cloth.

In addition to the above, dozens of other lesser bills are competing for a last-minute place on the calendar, and some of them almost certainly will be passed.

President Roosevelt, in a letter of June 11 to Representative Hattian W. Summers (D) of Alabama, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, also gave indication that he intended the Walsh-Healey Act amendments adopted, strengthening the enforcement power of the National Labor Relations Board.

The amendment would establish a Government "blacklist" of Labor Act violators.

Mr. Roosevelt denied the declaration in the House minority report on the bill, which interpreted his proposal to investigate English industrial conditions as a slap at the Wagner Act. Mr. Roosevelt said, in part:

"I wish to call to your attention the fact that I have no intention of

appointing any commission to study the operation of the National Labor Relations Act. I assume that the signers of the minority report have reference to the proposed study of industrial relations in Great Britain. As I publicly stated on June 3, I am solely interested in securing a report on the status of industrial relations in Great Britain with particular emphasis on the functioning of collective agreements, in order that certain misconceptions may be clarified.

"I am taking the liberty of bringing these facts to your attention so that the House of Representatives may be correctly informed of the purpose of the proposed survey of British industrial relations."

Medical Leaders Talk 'Socialization'

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13 (AP)—The official leaders of American medicine today broke the ice for possible convention discussion of a "socialized" system of attending persons unable to pay doctors' bills.

They conceded flatly that the demands of indigent and low income groups for free treatment had become too great for the profession to bear alone.

They acknowledged the problem had "forced collective thinking" toward a solution and that it had given rise to proposals that the need be met by federal funds.

In retiring from the Presidency of the American Medical Association, Dr. J. H. J. Upham of Columbus, Ohio, said the collective thinking forced upon the profession by the unending flow of "depression" patients had awakened the doctors to social and economic questions.

Assuming the presidency for 1938, Dr. Irvin Abell of Louisville, Ky., told the convention that the Country's 130,000 physicians were donating probably \$1,000,000 of services daily to indigent and low income patients.

He said this was "a contribution not equalled or exceeded by any agency other than the Federal Government."

Both physicians joined in asserting the burden was too much for the medical profession.

Einstein Aide Honored

TORONTO, June 13 (CP)—H. J. Cody, President of University of Toronto, has announced that Dr. Leopold Infeld, collaborator with Dr. Albert Einstein in his work on relativity, has been appointed to the University staff.

Announcing the "Maiden Voyage" of the "New England States"



A New, Fast All-Pullman Train that Brings New Luxury to New England-Chicago Travelers at No Extra Fare

The Boston & Albany Route is proud to present its new banner train... the "New England States." This fast, air-conditioned all-Pullman train is dedicated to the service of New England... and its service is so luxurious, so beautifully organized that it offers you the most complete service ever in effect to Chicago and Pittsburgh.

You may choose any type of accommodation: berth, section, bedroom, compartment or drawing room. There is ample lounge space with buffet refreshment service and the dining cars serve meals prepared by skilled chefs.

You'll find a new pleasure in traveling on the premier train between New England and the Middle West.

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Le. Boston	7:00 P.M.
Trinity Place	7:04 P.M.
Le. New Haven	7:14 P.M.
Le. Worcester	7:24 P.M.
Le. Springfield	7:34 P.M.
Le. Pittsfield	7:44 P.M.
Ar. Albany	7:54 P.M.
Ar. Schenectady	8:04 P.M.
Ar. Utica	8:14 P.M.
Ar. Rome	8:24 P.M.
Ar. Syracuse	8:34 P.M.
Ar. Rochester	8:44 P.M.
Ar. Buffalo	8:54 P.M.
Ar. Pittsburgh (P. & E.)	9:04 P.M.
Ar. Toledo	9:14 P.M.
Ar. Elkhart	9:24 P.M.
Ar. South Bend	9:34 P.M.
Ar. Chicago, LaSalle St. Sta.	9:44 P.M.
CHICAGO-BOSTON	
Le. Chicago, LaSalle St. Sta.	2:00 P.M.
Le. Pittsburgh (P. & E.)	2:10 P.M.
Le. Toledo	2:20 P.M.
Le. Buffalo	2:30 P.M.
Le. Rochester	2:40 P.M.
Le. Syracuse	2:50 P.M.
Le. Utica	3:00 P.M.
Le. Schenectady	3:10 P.M.
Le. Albany	3:20 P.M.
Le. Pittsfield	3:30 P.M.
Le. Springfield	3:40 P.M.
Le. Worcester	3:50 P.M.
Le. New Haven	4:00 P.M.
Le. Boston	4:10 P.M.

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8

Cylinder Quality

ALL THE WAY THROUGH!

ONE important measure of a modern motor car is the number of its cylinders. Two cylinders were enough in the early days. Later on, most people were satisfied with four cylinders. But today, America's best cars have 8 cylinders or more.

8 or more cylinders mean a smoother flow of power, and more alert performance. They usually mean more money too. Only Ford has been able to build a fine 8-cylinder car at a low price—with low operating costs.

The extra value of its 8-cylinder

engine is reflected all through the Ford V-8. In riding comfort and driving ease. In handy instruments and handsome interiors. In gentle, positive brakes that win warm praise from owners. In clean, honest design from radiator to rear deck. In dozens of other details that you discover as you live with the car.

You'll like the Ford V-8—whether you choose the De Luxe for its added bigness and beauty—or the Standard "60" for its greater gasoline mileage. Both are priced low. And both are built on the same chassis—with 8-cylinder quality all the way through!

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Ask Your Grocer for

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Simplicity itself to fill—simply unscrew knob at top and depress a few times. No lever to operate, no small part to remove and become mislaid.

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Ah!
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★Thirty years ago CREAMOLA started a revolt against dull puddings.

★To-day, there is hardly a family throughout the length and breadth of Scotland that has not tasted and loved CREAMOLA.

★The CREAMOLA flavour is inimitable—it has a delicacy and creaminess of which one never tires... let your family try it to-day!

See the Creamola Stand, Nos. D105 and D106 at the Empire Exhibition

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Frances Perkins
Sets Precedent
At I.L.O. Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 13.—United States Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins set a precedent today when she appeared as the first American Cabinet Minister to participate officially in discussions of the International Labor conference.

Her presence at Geneva, together with recent election of an American, John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, as Director of the International Labor Office, has stimulated interest in the only branch of the League of Nations to which the United States belongs, having joined in 1920.

Addressing the conference Miss Perkins declared that the I. L. O. represents the type of work in which the United States Government is most happy to participate. Its tripartite character, enabling employers, workers, and governments to settle mutual problems on the basis of equality makes possible wholehearted American participation.

Others' Experiences Helpful
America could learn much from other countries' experience, and three years of active co-operation through the I. L. O. has helped the United States in facing its problems, she declared.

Like many previous speakers, Miss Perkins declared the central problem of the present generation is unemployment. The program of public works adopted in several countries and being considered internationally at Geneva this month is important, but not enough, she said. A fundamental solution is not possible until ways have been devised to raise the volume of consumption in all countries and a wider exchange of goods. Quoting a recent speech by President Roosevelt, Miss Perkins declared that the I. L. O. must face the task of "extending the frontiers of social progress" on an international scale. An agreement must be obtained dealing with cheap and exploited labor. Leaders of finance and industry must co-operate completely in this and similar tasks which surely are not beyond the imaginative powers of the age which have given the world so much in other forms of progress.

Claims Conditions Improved
Miss Perkins discovered widespread misapprehension among Europeans that the United States is passing through a period of violent industrial conflict which, she said, "is not true." Industrial conditions, she declared, are better than in many areas and the degree of understanding between employers and workers was never higher.

"Industrial relations in the United States are now on a more stable basis than for 20 years," Miss Perkins declared. "The number of strikes has, from any real point of view, diminished. There were 4,700 strikes out of a working population of 38,000,000 in 1937. Thirty-four years ago there were 3,600 strikes out of a working population of 20,000,000."

Some conflicting viewpoints as to the Government's function in industrial relations were presented by Miss Perkins and by Ernest Brown, British Minister of Labor, who presided here. Mr. Brown declared the British Government believed the State should intervene in relations between employers and workers only when absolutely essential; that agreement should be left largely to employers and workers themselves. Today, she said, the American people have absolutely expressed their desire to put minimum labor standards on a Federal basis and legislation enforcing such standards would be passed by Congress during the present week.

Central America: Where Beauty and Utility Blend



Callaway, James Sawdies, De Cou; By a Staff Photographer
Marketing in Guatemala City

Oldest House in Mexico
Viga Canal From the Capital of Mexico to Oimilco

This Picturesque Waterway Is Busy on Sundays and Holidays With Sightseers Punting in Flat-Bottomed Boats. During the Week It Is Used Mainly by Truck Gardeners to Take Their Produce to the City. The Old House Above, at 10 Ecuador Street, Mexico, D. F., Is the Second Oldest in the Western Hemisphere. Beautiful Carving Ornament Is

Central America: Cameo of Southern Continent

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Central America is a cameo edition of South America. From the vast land areas of the Southern Continent our plane wings across the Isthmus of Panama to a procession of six countries that could be set down in a corner of Argentina or Brazil.

Yet sheer size by no means measures quality or interest. And as for size, the northernmost country of Latin America—Mexico—completes our trip with the second largest population south of the United States, and a land area exceeded only by the two largest countries of South America.

In order on our flight north, we pass through Panama and over the Canal Zone—a belt of land leased to the United States by the Republic of Panama; then through Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala to Mexico.

Air Route Preferable
Flying is not only the best way to see Central America as a whole—it is the only practical way to run right through the countries by the land route. Railways would set us down at the terminals of abyssmal gaps. The Pan-American system of highways is not yet complete, although a few hardy individuals have plowed their way through large sections of it—not always arriving in the cars they started with. Parts of the highway are still marked "trails" on the map, and some links are not yet broken through jungle. Thoughts of toiling over trails either of jungles or of mountains appear fantastic as we sit in our cushioned seats and reap more scenic beauty than we could see by climbing all of the highest mountains along our route.

All One Continent
Out of Colombia, our last stop on the South American Continent, we fly across the sea, approaching Central America as if it were the beginning of a new Continent. Actually, there is only one American Continent, from Arctic Canada to sub-Antarctic Chile. Even the Panama Canal is not a complete division, for its locks bind North and South together.

The Pearl Islands are crossed in the Gulf of Panama, and then the lower and storied walls of Old Panama are glimpsed just before we see the Canal. From the air this \$366,500,000 project looks like a boy's plaything, a ditch dug some Saturday morning between two rain puddles in the back yard of a toy waterway where toy boats pass.

We stay with our plane after a brief stop at Panama, and a friend joins us to fly the length of the Canal in 29 minutes to Cristobal. Like the ships crossing below—but it takes them eight hours if the way is clear—"we travel west to east" and reach the Atlantic Ocean.

In the luxury of a modern airliner on a sunny afternoon when we have left Bogota, Colombia, high in the Andes only that morning, it is an effort to reconstruct the toils and privations that went into making this waterway, from the courageous French start in 1881. With one stroke, the completed Canal cut nearly 11,000 miles from the voyage between New York and San Francisco.

As we look down on the locks, channels, and lakes, I recall the poster of 1884—just 50 years before the Canal was opened to traffic—that fell under my eye in Boston a day before the takeoff on my aerial voyage around South America. It advertised the "Extreme Clipper Ship Starlight," from Boston to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn.

Visit Canal Locks
After a brief stop in Cristobal, we fly back along the Canal, this time east to west. Then we leave the plane for a car, to visit the locks and Old Panama. In a close view,

the Canal shows up like a boy's plaything, that it appears from the air. Great ships slide through; donkey-engine tractors tow their elliptical tracks like ducks with tails above their heads they negotiate a steep bank on edge of a pond; we visit and mail at the Canal's inner workings.

Old Panama nestles close as anything could making tales of the Spanish-Era colonial conflict seem actual. He ruins left by the English seaborne Henry Morgan on Jan. 1671, somehow escape gauntlet but they record a consuming war. The highest tower still stands near the sea. It is a warden in color, and rich with an "Old World" mellowness, like a rare castle turret from some European countryside.

Beyond the tower a silver cloud seems to sweep across the sea, glinting with clinging hues of sunset, at times appearing to wheel invisibly and appear when the sun catches air patterns of an aerial countering free. It is a flock of smalds, thousands of them, joyous flight at close of day.

Commig System
As we ride back through the flowering countryside, our own flight is a vivacious consciousness of sharing the accomplishments of humankind, bent on throwing off ensnaring limitations. We were at Bogota in the morning, and at Medford two hours, still deep in Colombia's interior. Then the expiring up and over ranges still cut off inner Colombia by the air route, luncheon aboardstop at Turbo on the borders the wild Choco country, two to the length of the Canal, a to the locks and to Old Panama before dark.

Our trip through Central America from Panamaworld brief stopovers in each country. The air schedules mahis run almost a commuting sp. From Panama City to San J., Costa Rica, is only 1 hour 45 minutes. The other countries reached in similar short order.

North of Ima, the scenery rises from its insular character, lifting toward ranges of volcanoes that lean to the Mexican plateau.

Costa Rica capital lies in a mountain valley 3,800 feet above the sea. The two Irazu near by attains 11,319.

Beauty Costa Rica
On the way from the airport we meet Costa's painted carts, two-wheeled drawn by one ox. Over there the road is a cart drawn up on shaded veranda that surrounds house as neat as the cart. The blue paint has been used for cart's body color and to border house wall about two feet above ground. Wheels and sides of cart are decorated with orange and blue, red and black in tasteful designs. Pineapples line the carts. All converge to market place in San Jose.

Costa Rican still another facet in the cultural mosaic of Latin America. The people,

Stalin at Top
Of Soviet Polls
In 2 Republics

MOSCOW, June 13 (AP)—Joseph Stalin's native Georgia elected a Supreme Soviet of 237 members yesterday with Mr. Stalin's name topping the list.

Armenia also elected a Supreme Soviet with 256 members and there, too, Mr. Stalin, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was the first choice.

The elections were the first among the Soviet Union's 11 constituent Republics which are replacing Central Executive Committees with Supreme Soviets, or Legislatures.

The Supreme Soviets of the separate Republics are similar to the Two-Chamber Legislature of the Soviet Union for which the first nation-wide elections were held last Dec. 12.

There is a single list of candidates of a "party and non-party bloc" in each Republic with emphasis laid on getting out the most possible votes.

The newspaper Izvestia, Government organ, said the nominees were chosen for "devotion to Communism and unity around Stalin," which, in turn, the people would show by voting for them.

Vyacheslav Molotov, as head of the government in his position as Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, shared places with Mr. Stalin at the top of the lists of those elected in Georgia and Armenia.

London Checks Up
After Earthquake

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Architects, surveyors, and Government experts today started a thorough check to determine the extent of damage caused by the earthquake of June 11.

The survey included tests at St. Paul's Cathedral, where delicate precision instruments were placed beside the massive columns supporting the dome to see if they had been moved.

Reports from Brussels said further minor shocks were registered in Belgium this morning.

Britain, Belgium, northern France and the Netherlands were jarred by earthquakes that swayed buildings, toppled chimneys, and made millions dizzy for a few seconds.

Damage apparently was minor and no serious casualties were reported.

In Belgium the shocks were described as the severest in the nation's history.

London observers said the quake's epicenter was in the North Sea, some 25 miles northeast of London.

New Party Favored
In New Brunswick

NEWCASTLE, New Brunswick (CP)—The New Brunswick Farmer-Labor union has decided to form a political party, Gregory J. McEachern, the union's president, says. The decision was reached at the Union's annual convention.

Mr. McEachern said he had opposed the matter because he felt the union should remain outside politics, but nevertheless would follow the desire of the membership and go ahead with the plan.

Name of the new party, to be selected later, will be the New Brunswick Farmer-Labor Union, the president declared. The union would remain a labor organization.

Mexico Studies Coffee
Department of National Economy experts are studying Mexico's coffee-growing industry following Brazil's announcement it will export its production freely.

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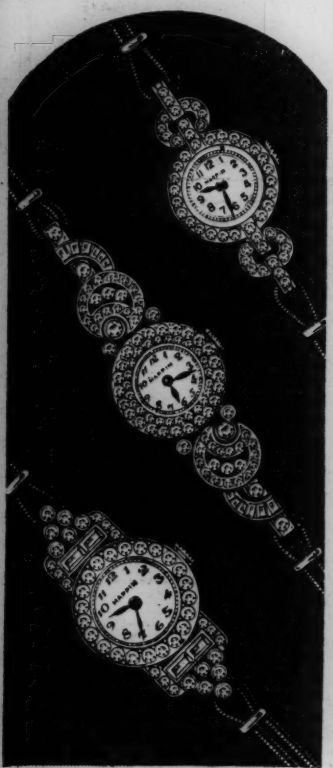
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Women Prove Needed in Party Rule of Dominion

Zeal for social welfare supplants striving for suffragist reform—Canadian liberals find feminine senator helpful.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Women of the Liberal Party at their recent annual convention, "resolved" that it was desirable to have more of them in Parliament.

Women of all other political parties heartily endorse their stand. But after 71 years of federal legislation, there are only four women on Parliament Hill—two in Commons and two in Senate—in a total membership of nearly 350.

When, in keeping with Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden's pledge in the World War, women were given the franchise, the prospect of a feminine hand in national affairs did not immediately meet with enthusiasm on the part of the old-line politicians. At the general elections in 1921, only a few sought nomination, and only one captured a riding—namely, Miss Agnes Macphail of Grey County, Ontario. The old school of politicians breathed easier. Not Miss Macphail, however. After the first thrills of her triumph, she realized that the lot of a pioneer in the parliamentary wilderness was not an easy one. In her own words: "When I first came to the House of Commons, in March, 1922, I found the opposition to me extreme and the criticism unjust and continuous. I believe the men resented deeply the fact that another sanctuary had been invaded and they believed the fine club spirit that had prevailed would be broken."

Let it be said, Miss Macphail did little to placate the "superior" male. She came bent on "reforming" the House and set about doing it with perhaps a certain vigor. Succeeding years, however, softened her manner without diminishing her practical idealism and converted opposition into the sincerest admiration. While Miss Macphail comes from a farmers' constituency and represents the Farmers' Party, she sits and works with the radical groups in the Southeast Corner—the Labor and Co-operative Commonwealth Federation—and no one strives more valiantly for the cause of world peace and humanitarian measures.

Approach From Yukon

It was 12 years before another woman invaded this exclusive club and did it under dramatic circumstances. Mrs. George Black had long been known to Canadians as the wife of the member from Yukon and Speaker of the House during Prime Minister R. B. Bennett's Administration. When Mr. Black retired, his wife stepped for the seat at the 1934 elections, and kept it in the family. Her success was due as much to her own and her husband's popularity as to her political acumen, although that, too, had been well developed in the capacity of helpmeet in divers Conservative campaigns.

Mrs. Black, American born, was residing in Chicago, when in May, 1898, she decided to accompany her father, George M. Munger, on the "gold rush" to the Yukon, crossing the famous Chilkoot Pass and roughing it with the best of them. It was there she met George Black and became a Canadian by marriage and a permanent resident by virtue of her husband being elected to the Yukon Council, appointed in 1912 Commissioner of Yukon Territory, and finally elected to Parliament. When Mr. Black enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, she accompanied him as far as London, engaging there in hospital work and lecturing on the attractions of her Yukon country. After the war, she divided her time between Dawson, Vancouver and Ottawa, until finally events directed her into the political arena.

Although she pretends impatience of "reformers," and has little in common with Miss Macphail's methods, nevertheless she is an independent in both name and temperament and in her demands for better government.

"No woman would have allowed the country to drift into debt as men have," she asserts. "I think we have a keener sense of responsibility not only toward national house-keeping but toward social conditions, and it will be well for Canada when there are more of us in Parliament."

Miss Agnes Macphail, M. P.

Upper Right—Senator Iva Campbell Fallis. Center Right—Mrs. Martha Munger Black, M. P., Yukon. Lower Left—Senator Cairine Wilson.

nadian Expeditionary Force, she accompanied him as far as London, engaging there in hospital work and lecturing on the attractions of her Yukon country. After the war, she divided her time between Dawson, Vancouver and Ottawa, until finally events directed her into the political arena.

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In the Senate

So much for the two Commons. In 1930, four years before Mrs. Black's election, the first woman Senator appeared in the Upper Chamber. The honor of setting such a precedent goes to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, but his choice of Mrs. Cairine Wilson caused some surprise. A senatorship is usually a reward for meritorious party support; and Mrs. Wilson, as the wife of a successful business man and the mother of eight children, had previously taken little part in politics. But it soon became apparent that the appointment was a happy one. Kindness and tact, and common sense have endeared her to her brother Senators and to the country at large. Perhaps her outstanding work has been the organization of the Liberal women of Canada into a powerful instrument for the promulgation of Liberal doctrines. Here her command of the French language has proved a valuable asset. Senator Wilson is on the Council of the Ottawa Welfare Bureau, is an ardent supporter of all social legislation, and is President of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Conservative Side

The latest woman to climb Parliament Hill—an appointee of former Prime Minister Bennett—is Senator Iva Campbell Fallis. Whereas Senator Wilson came from a home environment, Senator Fallis had already won her spurs in political campaigns. In the Conservative rally at Winnipeg in 1929, where Mr. Bennett was chosen leader of the party, she was the first woman on the agenda of a National Convention.

Like Miss Macphail, she taught school and began early in life to take an interest in the political affairs of Ontario. After she had married a farmer and moved to Saskatchewan, she became acutely conscious of the injustice of allowing all men, even the most incapable, to vote, and denying this right to women. In 1916, however, women were granted the provincial franchise in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan; and four years later, the New Dominion Elections Act accorded "equal rights" to all women in federal elections. Returning to Peterborough, Ont., she decided to devote her time to bettering conditions, especially those of the small town and small business, joined the Women's Conservative Club, and spoke from the party's platform wherever there was a need.

She is a fluent and convincing speaker, with vision and courage; so much so, that many feel it a pity she is not in the Lower Chamber, where most of the country's business originates.

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Hitler Rests Reich's Future Upon Army and Party Pillars

STETTIN, Germany, June 13 (P)—Reichsführer Hitler yesterday declared Germany's future rests on twin pillars—the Army and the National Socialist Party.

"More and more I come to the realization how necessary it is to make these two pillars of the State unshakable," the Führer said in a brief speech at a party rally.

"To the extent that these pillars are united and become bearers of the whole German fate will the German Nation be able to look confidently into the future."

His remarks were made in response to an address of welcome by the Mayor of Stettin.

Czechs Called 'Threat'

STETTIN, Germany, June 13 (P)—Rudolf Hess, Reichsführer Hitler's general representative, accused Czechoslovakia yesterday of being a menace to the peace of Europe.

He asserted the little republic was in a condition "practically akin to a state of war."

With Herr Hitler listening attentively, Herr Hess spoke at a great rally of natives of Pomerania.

He said the Führer was as one who "alone is to be thanked that Europe is not in flames" as the result of Czechoslovak acts.

In the same breath, however, he said a farmer and moved to Saskatchewan, she became acutely conscious of the injustice of allowing all men, even the most incapable, to vote, and denying this right to women. In 1916, however, women were granted the provincial franchise in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan; and four years later, the New Dominion Elections Act accorded "equal rights" to all women in federal elections. Returning to Peterborough, Ont., she decided to devote her time to bettering conditions, especially those of the small town and small business, joined the Women's Conservative Club, and spoke from the party's platform wherever there was a need.

She is a fluent and convincing speaker, with vision and courage; so much so, that many feel it a pity she is not in the Lower Chamber, where most of the country's business originates.

Eight Nations Protest To Reich Defaulting On Austrian Bonds

LONDON, June 13 (P)—Representatives of nations which in 1933 guaranteed now defaulted bonds for a \$50,000,000 loan to Austria, voted June 11 to make a united protest to Germany because of its refusal to take over Austria's external debts.

A communiqué announced the guarantor committee had received a letter stating that the Berlin Government considered itself "under no legal obligation" to assume the debts. Austria was annexed by Germany March 13.

Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands are the guarantors of the loan. Previously the British and French had protested to Berlin against non-payment of monthly interest installments due June 1.

The United States, although not a guarantor, was interested because a large part of the loan was issued in the form of dollar bonds in the United States.

issued a warning that Germany's love for peace must not be trifled with.

Assailing war agitators, he said the right answer to them was "Germany's Army, stronger than ever."

He added that any attack on Germany would prove no "military straw."

"We warn the rest of the world against regarding Germany's character as weak. Whoever believes in the long run he can violate this love for peace does not understand the German people. He will experience a frightful awakening some day if his provocation has led to its consequences."

Herr Hess spoke pointedly concerning Czechoslovakia but studiously avoided mentioning its name.

"It is crystal clear to all," he said: "First, that this State obviously is not in a position to preserve peace and order within its boundaries, is not in a position to protect the lives of its citizens."

"Secondly, this nation has become the seat of danger to the peace of Europe."

"It is a threat to Europe's peace if there is a certain mobilization—a mobilization without the slightest basis."

Europe and the world has no one but Herr Hitler to thank that this "play with horrible war" did not lead to conflict, the Führer's general representative went on.

He rebuked "states who have influence" on Czechoslovakia, undoubtedly referring to England and France, for not "bringing Czechoslovakia promptly to reason."

Repeating those who "believe Europe should aspire to war and destruction," Herr Hess said:

"Hitler knows war. He knows it would mean the end to all his peaceful plans."

"He knows even more that European war would mean the end of Europe's culture."

Herr Hess emphasized that the German people wanted war "as little as ever."

Czechs Provide Fair Ballot; Way Cleared for Parleys

(Continued from Page 1)

pictures of Herr Henlein and the windows were filled with gay flowers as if for a festival.

Yesterday's elections were scheduled to take place in more than 8,000 electoral districts, but actually the voting was in less than half that number because of previous agreements between the local political parties concerned.

The elections appear to objective observers to have been conducted absolutely on fair, democratic principles, secret voting being everywhere observed. In fact the best comment on the situation is that not a single important protest has been heard from the Sudeten German Party on these grounds.

On all sides there is a general feeling of satisfaction, not only that these elections passed off without untoward incidents—which, in a time of tense atmosphere might well have led to serious international consequences—but most of all that the elections are now out of the way so that the Government and the Sudeten German Party can concentrate on negotiations over the demands for autonomy which the Henleinists have made.

Henlein Strength Disclosed

The elections have only produced expected results and the strength of the Henlein party is now openly revealed.

Meanwhile the past week end has been an exceptionally busy one for all political departments in any way concerned with the problem of government and the nationality issue.

The Sudeten German Party's standpoint, last week expressed in a memorandum to the government that it would negotiate only on the basis of Herr Henlein's eight-point program outlined at Karlsbad on April 24 last, has been met by the Government's decision that negotiations should be based as far as possible on both the program and the nationality statute which the Government has drawn up.

The Government, according to reliable opinion, has during the past three months worked out three drafts of this nationality statute, alterations having been made necessary by the changing conditions, especially after Germany's occupation of Austria and its effect on the Sudeten Germans.

This last draft has not yet been presented officially to the Sudeten German Party, but informed circles assume that discussions between the Government and party experts on this draft have already opened.

Statute's Provisions Not Published

Some impatience is shown in certain quarters that this statute has not already been published. This is understandable, but the complicated nature of the negotiations and the intricate legal problems involved necessitate delay. That not only the Government but also the Henlein Party appreciates this fact is shown in their reported common agreement not to publish details of their conversations which are continuing daily.

This present week's negotiations. It is agreed on all sides, will be an important indication as to the course later developments will take. It may answer the question of whether an understanding can be reached.

The Czechoslovak Government interprets this in the form of the question, "Is the Sudeten German Party willing to negotiate on fair terms and with proper regard for the Republic's integrity, or will the Reich seek to drive an impossible bargain?"

The Sudeten German Party represents on the other hand its interpretation of the position thus: "Whether the Government is really honest in its intentions to grant Sudeten Germans that measure of autonomy, cultural, political, and economic, to which they are entitled."

New Situation in Spain

Nobody here is blind to the fact that the solution of this problem is European. The new Spanish situation—particularly the bombing of British ships—is interpreted here as another attempt by the Reich in urging Italy from behind to create a diversion not unlike that made when the Reich troops marched into Austria on March 10 last. The English reaction to these developments is generally held to be the key to the situation.

The presence in London just now of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, Reichsführer Hitler's Adjutant, is considered of major diplomatic significance. For he enjoys Herr Hitler's confidence in a special way and his interpretation of English official and public opinions in reaction to the present European situation may be decisive for future Reich action.

Meanwhile, as the result of an understanding between the Czechoslovak Government and Basil C. Newton, British Minister here, two English observers have been appointed.

Their task will be to report upon untoward incidents in frontier districts and thus help toward preventing further trouble, by obtaining a fair picture of the situation. These observers are Maj. Sutton-Pratt, assistant to the British Attaché here, and Peter Pares, British Vice Consul in Reichenberg. Mr. Pares speaks Czech as well as German, an important advantage in present conditions.

The Czechs' mobilization of the Army has been a serious financial burden on this Republic—it costs 100,000,000 crowns a month (about \$3,470,000), according to reliable estimate—and in order to meet this and further expenditure upon armaments a public appeal has been launched for contributions.

Czech Appeal for Funds

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Republic, and the appeal therefore specially asks that all jubilee contributions shall be devoted to the National Defense Fund. Contributions to the amount of 250,000,000 crowns have already been received, it is reported, and there can be no doubt abroad of the Czechs' determination to sacrifice to the limit should necessity arise.

Any German idea of compelling the Czechs to surrender through pressure of economic hardship is as unrealistic today as were the Western democracies' ideas in 1933 to 1935 that the National Socialist regime in Germany could be overturned through economic pressure.

Amid all this atmosphere of uncertainty, Prague presented an interesting contrast over this week end. The Capital has been quite full of other celebrations. Fifty-one thousand girls and boys from the secondary schools of the Republic were received by President Beneš at the Castle on Saturday last. Yesterday they contributed their part of the Sokol Congress when they performed their gymnastic exercises in the Starahoff Stadium before a large and enthusiastic crowd.

The marked progress in discipline over similar performances by similar groups a few years ago was commented upon by many experts and especially highly praised in view of the present uncertain conditions.

Henleinists Claim 91 P. C.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 13 (P)—Tabulation of returns of the Czechoslovakian municipal elections, made by the Sudeten German Party, gave 824,282 as the total of German votes cast, including registered voters in towns where Henleinists were unopposed and elections thus were waived. Of this total, Sudeten candidates received 749,820 votes.

The Sudeten tabulation showed Henleinists received 1,154,946 votes, or 91.44 per cent, out of a grand total of 1,263,649 cast in German districts in the three days of voting.

The party figures were taken with reserve, however, and it was believed a neutral tabulation would show about 87 per cent of Czechoslovakia's Germans in favor of Herr Henlein.

The Sudeten Führer's most striking gain was in Bratislava, chief city of Slovakia, but the Government had a comfortable majority there. Henleinists received 15,000 votes compared with 5,000 in the 1935 election. The Rev. Andreas Hlinka's Slovak autonomist Party received 8,000, while the Government coalition parties received approximately 25,000.

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Harlan: Feudal Domain of the Few

Millionaires are found in county, but they are local folk and are not imported from outside world.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Ky.—To understand why Harlan County is a national issue it is necessary to understand its social and political stratification and organization.

Before coal mining began in 1910 it was a mountain community of about 10,000 persons closely knit together by family ties. Unlike most American communities, industry came into this region not in the form of exploitation by outsiders, but by native development. The majority of the mine owners and operators were, and still are, native Harlan stock—the men who owned the lands, and developed their own mines on their own lands. The working class was brought in from the surrounding counties of Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Virginia. The County, its political system, and its law belonged to the native families. The workers from the beginning were outsiders who were brought in to do one thing, and one thing only—mine coal.

Society's Strata
One of the ingredients which it is most essential to appreciate to understand Harlan is the relationship between the coal operators and the forces of law.

When Harlan went in for coal mining only the poorest and weakest of its true natives went into the mines. Those who did not own the land and operate the mines took positions in the resulting economic structure appropriate to their tastes and qualifications, but always on

Monitor Series On Harlan Trial

An unusually perplexing case of labor relations is presented by Harlan County, Ky.—the high, remote, mountain-circled realm dominated by coal and ruled by the ancient family type of social organization, which is now under intense national scrutiny because of the Harlan labor trial.

In an adjoining article, the second of a series of five, the correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR at the trial explains why the labor problems in this area have reached such a pitch of intensity.

the managing side. They became the foremen, the bookkeepers, the operators of transportation, the merchants and—most important of all—the politicians and agents of the law.

The result was a clear distinction between the upper and the working classes. But it was a unique distinction differing markedly from most other industrialized sections of the country. In the industrial area around Detroit, for example, there is a complex social and economic system; but in Harlan it is a simple one. The family ties of the old Harlan families have prevented the development of anything resembling a top rank capitalist class. There is no appreciable distinction between the employer and the middle class. In fact it is impossible to describe Harlan's labor issue in the same terms which apply elsewhere.

Class Integrated
It is necessary, therefore, to think not in terms of a small oligarchy at the top of a complex social and economic strata, but in terms of a single, integrated upper class which embraces virtually every family in Harlan not actually engaged in mining coal. It numbers probably about five to six thousand persons out of a total population of 65,000. The miners and their families are about 55,000 and the residue consists of a few farmers and a small merchant group who operate the humble shops and stores which attach them by the character of their business to the miner group.

This upper class of five or six thousand has until recently been supreme. It owns all the property. One of its members owns the only daily newspaper in the county. It owns the bank, the hotels, the better stores in Harlan town.

It has in the past controlled the politics. And since Harlan's wealth and prosperity depends exclusively on the export of coal, the controlling group revolved around one central organization, the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association. An illuminating fact is that in recent years both the Republican and Democratic County chairmen were members and officers of the Operators' Association. There was Party politics, but control of both parties was centered in the same general group so that a change from Democratic to Republican administration, or back again, made no significant difference in Harlan.

Family ties have been of great importance. One of the particular conditions which labor leaders protested against most bitterly in recent years was the fact that from 1934 to 1938 the Deputy Coroner of the County was a nephew of the high Sheriff, Theodore Middleton. Since the Coroner was a political pensioner it was the Deputy Coroner who attended all inquests. Labor charges many murders of miners or labor leaders that went down on the records of the County during this period as suicides, were actually at the hands of the Sheriff's men.

The backbone of the police structure was the Deputy Sheriff system. There are 44 coal companies in Harlan, some with several different camps, and most of these mining camps have in the past had a Deputy Sheriff. Most of these Deputies belonged to old Harlan families. Their family and social connections were with the operators and other members of the upper class. Each deputy was selected and paid by the operator of the particular mine. He was on the payroll of the mine company and he was attached regularly to its camp. Frequently he was a younger member of an operator family.

Union and coal men fail in human relationships; Each provokes other in unwise and tactless way.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 13.—The Government moved into the concluding phase of the presentation of its case in Federal District Court here today against 22 mine operators of Harlan County and 22 of their former hired Deputy Sheriffs with technical details of the business of coal mining in Harlan, intending to show that the mining operation is a part of interstate commerce.

It was of necessity a dull and routine phase of the trial which contrasted sharply with events which took place over the week-end back in Harlan itself. Perhaps fortuitously it served to gloss over and put into a comfortable background incidents which came perilously close to precipitating serious trouble over the very issue at stake in this trial here—unionism.

Nothing did happen on the surface other than that a union meeting was held within less than 200 yards of the office of one of the mining company defendants to celebrate a recent defeat of the company in the Circuit Court of Appeals in a National Labor Relations Board Case. The meeting blocked the only road which leads into the property of the company. And during the meeting two of the officials of the company drove their cars through the crowd of assembled miners.

How "Incidents" Happen
Watching these proceedings was an illuminating experience to the writer. They explained many of the events of the past in Harlan which seem difficult to understand to an outsider. And they showed how easily unwise or deliberately provocative leaders on either side can transform the undercurrent of feeling in places where relations between employer and labor are strained, as they are in Harlan, into serious incidents.

The Circuit Court decision against the Clover Fork Coal Company was a severe blow to that Company—one of the defendants in this trial. The Labor Board ordered it to reinstate about 80 of its employees. The back wages of this group now amount to nearly \$100,000 and mounts daily. If the decision should be upheld by the Supreme Court it would be a serious financial blow to the Company which is owned and operated by a father and five sons. It is obvious that their personal feelings must be rather strong on the subject of the labor unions which have placed them under the shadow of such a penalty.

In such an atmosphere a union rally was ordered to celebrate the decision to take place at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. No sooner had the decision in the preliminary trial of its counsel, Forney Johnston, sent a long telegram to Judge H. C. Church expressing the belief that "the real purpose of the demonstration is to interfere with the preparation of the defense in the pending case."

The telegram went on to say: "In view of the tenaciousness of the situation, the manifest impropriety of this demonstration and our belief that its purpose is to obstruct justice, we respectfully suggest that you request the Marshal to accompany the parade from Evans to the meeting at defendants' mine for report to the Court Monday morning when we shall ask the Court's further consideration of the facts."

Judge Ford declined to send a Marshal as requested. Chief Counsel for the Government, Brian McMahon, snapped sharply, "No comment," when asked his opinion. The newspaper men covering the trial hurried to Harlan to see what would happen.

Camp Location
The Clover Fork mining camp is located on the far side of the Clover Fork River from both main highway and railroad. A railroad spur crosses the River upstream from the camp, passes through the property of the Company and on below for about 200 yards. A dead-end road crosses another bridge downstream from the camp and comes up to it passing through two other camps occupied by the Sheriff's men, but occupied mainly by employees of the Clover Fork Company.

The rally itself was held in the nearest of the two camps of abandoned mines to the Clover Fork property. The sound truck was placed at a distance of little more, if any, than 150 yards from the main offices and Company store of the Clover Fork Company. Some of the miners approached by the road and therefore did not actually go through property of the company. About 400 or 500 of them formed in a parade on the main highway above the railroad bridge and marched down the railroad to the meeting, a path which took them through Company property and within 30 feet of the front door of the Company offices. They were on railroad property, but Company property was on both sides of them. And three sons of Company owners were in their office at the time. Probably about 1,500 persons in all gathered around the truck, the thickest part of the crowd being on the only road by which a car could reach the Company property.

The marchers refrained, under orders from making inflammatory remarks when passing by the Company office. About half of them were women and children. And the great majority, as is typical of Harlan miners and their folk, were mild in appearance and restrained in manner. As individuals it is difficult to conceive of them ever provoking trouble.

Meeting Short
The meeting itself was brief. William Turnblazer, District President for the United Mine Workers, told them that he had been requested by Mr. McMahon "not to have any speaking," that it was undesirable to do anything which "might interfere with the trial going on in London," and that therefore he moved

Following Vidor-Sternberg-Griffith Furrows



Paramount by Malcolm Bullock Fritz Lang

Prominent Directors Oppose Propaganda in Motion Pictures

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Although probably never before at such low ebb as today, foreign invasion of Hollywood still continues. One recent arrival, and one not so recent, bear interesting comparison. Fritz Lang, Viennese director, has been here nearly two years now. Director of "Metropolis" and of "M" abroad, he has now completed his third picture in America, "You and Me," with George Raft and Sylvia Sydney, just released; before that he made "Fury" and "You Only Live Once."

Julien Duvivier, on the other hand, is directing his first American picture, "The Great Waltz," based on the life of Johann Strauss and starring Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravel, and Miliza Korjus—the last named another Viennese. Duvivier is one of the most notable directors in France, and next to René Clair perhaps the best known here. Some of his outstanding pictures—he has directed more than 50 in his 20 years of picture making—include the memorable "Poil de Carotte," "Pepe le Moko," "Carnet de Bal," and others as outstanding.

Both Lang and Duvivier are to be listed among the directors, perhaps all too few in number, who consider the cinema the most representative of modern arts, and who work in it as completely as the exigencies of studio factory methods will allow. Both have experimented much with cinema form, and are in agreement that it must shortly have some sort of complete break with its present immersion in stage form and seek new methods and style if it was beginning to develop at the end of the silent picture era.

A Silver Lining
For this reason Duvivier at least finds the present low state of the box office an evil not unlinked with good. The box office, he contends, is the only phase of the making of pictures which the average person really understands; he will listen to it when no amount of argument from his superiors will move him. It has therefore been these low periods of box-office returns which have driven the directors to the past to such experiment and improvement as the film has known. The same results, he thinks, should follow now.

Curiously, both men feel that propaganda is the great danger in the path of the film of the future. Lang worked with George Pabst on the inception of "Kameradschaft," perhaps the most outstanding of peace-propaganda films. He now feels that even good films of this nature are a mistake. They lead the way and point the method for bad films of the same kind. Factions and governments, he thinks, are bidding high for the control of the film; once in their hands, it could work as much mischief as a propaganda tool as it might work good if left to its own natural development as an art.

Contrasted Styles
Lang was a painter, Duvivier an actor, before they became film directors; both therefore are not unacquainted with the meaning of art in other fields.

The two men, for all their similarity of opinion, have had a chance to talk with Judge Ford. The meeting then broke up.

Just as Mr. Turnblazer began speaking, a car driven by Thomas Whitfield, Assistant Secretary of the Company, came down the road from the company office and up to the crowd. The two State Highway troopers, only peace officers present, slowly cleared a way. It went through passing within three feet of the loud speaker car.

Just at the end of the union leader's speech a second car came from the same direction and tooted its horn for passage. This time the crowd was slower in giving way. George Titler, field organizer for the United Mine Workers, took the microphone to conclude the meeting. He halted in his remarks to say that if the car trying to get through would wait a moment the meeting would adjourn. It had halted altogether for perhaps half a minute, but then went through slowly.

Candid Opinion
Holding the meeting so close to the property of a Company which is threatened with heavy punishment for alleged anti-union behavior was viewed by outside observers as a deliberate provocation. Marching a column over the railroad through the Company property and virtually under the noses of its owners was considered doubly so. For a union leader to announce in public that he was acting under orders of an Assistant Attorney-General of the United States appeared irregular to say the least.

On the other hand for two Com-

pany officials to force their way through a meeting which didn't last as much as ten minutes appeared to the watching group of press correspondents to be unnecessary and provocative. They had an unquestioned right to pass down the road at any time. The labor rally had no legal right to block a public thoroughfare. The two officers of the Company could have waited another ten minutes without any serious inconvenience to themselves.

Their action in insisting on their rights at such a moment did not appear calculated to reduce tension or avoid trouble.

Of important newspapers and news services were present was an important factor in preventing any outbreak. All the ingredients were there. Previous Harlan outbreaks have not been so attended or scrutinized by representatives of the outside public.

Joseph C. Harsch
Hayes P. O. Appointee
Still on Job Daily
CLAYTON, W. Va., June 13 (P)—The post office in this rural community was established in 1879, during the Administration of President Hayes, and David G. Ballengee was named Postmaster. He still has the post.

At 93 Mr. Ballengee's health is that he's "on the job" every day. He claims to be the oldest postmaster in years of service in the Nation.

ers, the indigent and poor. In form, these appeals to constituents flow closely the views of Mr. Cartwright, mentioned earlier.

Indian Reservations
There are a good many Indian Reservations in Oklahoma, so that Mr. Cartwright varied the formula to include them, but otherwise the same. Farmers, Indians, ex-servicemen, peace, pensions for aged and needy, labor, taxes, good roads, education, CCC camps, works program, and finally the breakdown of the all important distribution on Federal lands.

The Sixth District, it turns out, includes the "strawberry belt of Louisiana," and Representative Griffith reports that "I have constantly and consistently, from the beginning of my term, worked in the interests of the strawberry growers." Then again, he credits to his account the snagging of \$5,000,000 of Federal funds to fireproof a big district institution. It seems, too, that Mr. Griffith was successful in passing a bill to bring navigability to Pearl River from the romantically named "Rigolito to Bogalusa." Then there was that authorization for a survey of the Tchufuncta and Bogue Bayou Rivers.

Now that Mr. Griffith has recorded his feats in the appendix he can distribute them at slight expense all up and down the Tchufuncta and Bogue Bayou, if he wants to, not forgetting Rigolito and Bogalusa.

His colleague, Newt Mills, of the adjacent Congressional district has not been idle, meanwhile.

Personal Attention
"I gave personal attention to every letter that was addressed to me upon the date of its arrival," he tells his admiring constituents.

Again he proudly records: "I have no hesitancy in stating I have given veterans and their widows throughout my district preference. . . as I am convinced that the veterans will never secure too much from the Government they tendered their lives to defend and protect."

It appears that war is a good popular campaign issue this year, as it ought to be.

Mr. Mills records pithily that he is "against war." This alone should re-elect him. It turns out that Mr. Cartwright is against war, also.

If Mr. Cartwright's opponent wants to take the other end of the argument he may do so.

Mr. Griffith neglects peace, but more than makes up for it by what he has done in getting Federal river funds for the Sixth District: his record is studded with such proud achievements as "immediate construction of the Morgana floodway, independent of the Eudora," and dredging of "Bayou Lacombe."

However, the romance of none of these old worldy names compares with Newt Mills' success in the matter of the floodway compromise, which "provides the Fooseplug Levee south of Yancopin and Van Cluse, Ark."

Ford Sees Niece Graduate
GRANVILLE, Ohio, June 13 (P)—Henry Ford, Detroit motor magnate, sat with proud mothers and fathers today while his niece, Miss Betty Bryant of Dearborn, Mich., received a Bachelor of Arts degree at Denison University commencement exercises.

Conditions within which the board

'Advertising Makes Work' Gets Presidential Praise

DETROIT, June 13 (P)—The Advertising Federation of America received praise from President Roosevelt for its slogan "advertising makes work" as business sessions of its 34th annual convention opened here today.

"I recognize the important position the service of advertising occupies in our national economy," and a message of greeting from President Roosevelt, "a strategic relationship that carries responsibility for the endeavor to maintain production through wider and more efficient distribution of the goods produced."

"To this end, your convention theme, 'advertising makes work,' is of great significance. Recovery will be accelerated and human happiness promoted in proportion to the spread of purchasing power through the employment of the greatest possible number of our workers in gainful pursuits."

"Certainly, if advertising is to render the maximum of constructive service, it is fundamental that truth be the watchword and that every claim be supported by the highest standard of business ethics. I believe the leaders in this field sense their opportunity for promoting the early American Village, a theater party, social affairs and registration of delegates."

In one of three sectional meetings

this morning, Edith Ellsworth, of Philadelphia, Vice-President of the Federation, told the women's advertising clubs that advertising is one profession where women may hope to reach the top.

Concurring in Miss Ellsworth's views, Mrs. Erma Perham Proetz, of St. Louis, a member of the Federation board, advised women hoping to enter advertising to take a home economics course, and to obtain some training in writing.

"The field is limitless," she said. "You get paid for imagination and common sense."

Mason Bailey, of New York, Chairman of the Federation's Board of Directors, in his keynote address, declared that "advertising makes work; work means jobs, not only more jobs but better jobs."

"If men are to have more," he continued, "they must produce more. If they would raise the standard of living, they must produce more per unit of human effort expended. No one has yet discovered how to provide greater abundance for all by dividing labor and less among more and more."

George M. Slocum, of Detroit, Federation President and publisher of Automotive News, called the convention to order. Pre-convention activities yesterday included a visit to Ford's early American Village, a theater party, social affairs and registration of delegates.

Wage-Hour Bill Near Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

either the Senate or the House original version.

"After the Social Security bill this is the greatest step yet taken to advance the welfare of our people in accord with a Constitutional system," declared Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee.

"It is better than either the Senate or House bill," said Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia. At the same time, Representative Mary Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, declared the compromise had a better chance "to stand the test of Constitutionality than the original House bill."

Provisions of Bill

As to the specific wage-hour provisions, the bill provides: Wages first year, mandatory 25 cents minimum an hour; second year, 30 cents; after that flexible provisions, depending on decisions of new industrial boards, but with 40-cent minimum mandatory not later than seventh year.

Hours: Mandatory 44-hour work week the first year; 42 the second year, and 40 thereafter, but with certain exceptions.

The bill sets up the following machinery, to guide the minimum standards and to "flex" the act: A \$10,000-a-year administrator, presiding over a new wage and hour division in the Department of Labor.

Appointment by the Administrator "as soon as practicable" of an industry committee "for each industry engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce."

These industrial boards or committees for the United States strikingly resemble those set up for British industry in the Trade Boards Act of 1909. Their size is fixed, but they will include equal numbers of capital, labor, and general public representatives, and the chairman will be named from the latter group by the Administrator. They will be paid so much a day for time actually spent on committee work. If these committees which provide the flexible machinery for the new wage provisions.

To the end that they may reach "as rapidly as is economically feasible the object of a universal minimum wage of 40 cents an hour in each industry," the committees shall recommend minimum wages within the limits set by the act. The board makes an inquiry, takes evidence, and then makes recommendations for the highest minimum wage rates compatible with "economic and social conditions" which "will not substantially curtail employment in the industry."

Conditions within which the board

Wage-Hour Bill in Brief

WASHINGTON, June 13 (P)—Here, in brief, are the provisions of the wage-hour bill approved by a joint congressional committee:

Wages
A minimum wage of 25 cents an hour for the first year in all interstate industry, and a minimum of 30 cents an hour the second year.

After the second year boards would be set up in each industry charged with advancing the minimum to 40 cents an hour as quickly as possible. They would be permitted, however, to grant exemptions to whole industries or sections of industries.

At the start of the seventh year of the law's operation all minima would be increased to 40 cents, the burden of proof to obtain exemptions being shifted to industries.

Hours
A maximum work week of 44 hours in interstate industries generally the first year. The maximum would decline to 42 hours the second year and 40 thereafter. Industries would be ordered to pay time and one half for all time worked in excess of these maxima.

Exemptions would be provided for workers bound by collective bargaining contracts, for seasonal workers and employees handling perishable foods. The "absolute ceiling" of the work week, beyond which no exemptions could go would be 56 hours.

General Exemptions
Exempt from the bill would be agricultural workers and processors in the area of production, executives, administrative, professional or local retailing employees, fishing industry workers, employees of weekly or semi-weekly newspapers of less than 3,000 circulation, and workers subject to the Motor Carrier Act.

Child Labor
Work in interstate industry by children under 14 years old would be banned entirely. Those between 14 and 16 would be permitted to work during out-of-school hours if they obtained special permission. Those under 18 would be barred from "hazardous occupations."

may act are laid down in the general law. The committees may recommend "reasonable classification within any industry," but are cautioned against fixing geographical differentials as such, as well as classification "by sex or age."

Penalties
Violators of the new standards will pay penalties—an employer being liable to his workers for their unpaid minimum wages plus an equal amount for liquidated damages. Employees may bring action for damages, and the law requires the courts to "allow a reasonable attorney's fee for defendants" as well as costs, where successfully sustained.

Great care is discernible in legal features designed to bring the law into conformity with standards for administrative agencies applied by the supreme court in the Morgan case.

Court review is provided much as in the Wagner Act before the Circuit Courts, by filing a petition within 60 days after an order is issued. The court's review is limited to questions of law as under the Wagner Act, and the Administrator's findings of fact when supported by the evidence shall be accepted as conclusive. However, where the court decides additional evidence might materially affect the result, the court may permit it.

The bill goes beyond the Wagner Act in that, out of court of court proceedings would not automatically stay the Administrator's order. Only where the accused employer filed a bond to insure employee's back wages would the court be permitted to grant him a stay.

Southern leaders do not get a regional differential in the bill, but they do get a series of restrictions imposed on the industrial committees in fixing minimum wages, which may have the same effect. These restrictions call on the committees to consider, among other factors, competitive conditions as affected by living costs and the like; wages established by collective agreements for similar work; and comparable wages paid by employers who voluntarily maintain minimum standards in the industry.

The bill begins with a declaration of policy to the effect that the existence of labor conditions "detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general welfare of workers" burdens interstate commerce producing unfair methods of competition, labor disputes, and interference with orderly marketing of goods. This preamble is obviously written with an eye on making the bill Constitutional.

Debt Delinquents June 15
WASHINGTON, June 13 (P)—Italy, Yugoslavia, and Lithuania, sent word to the State Department today that they would be unable to meet the semi-annual installments due on their debts to the United States June 15.

Thirteen governments will owe installments totalling \$211,733,194 on that date.

Only Finland has indicated it intends to pay.

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No. 3 IN A SERIES OF MESSAGES ADDRESSED TO THOSE ABOUT-TO-BE-ENGAGED

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De Lacey Knots

ONE of the entertaining things about De Lacey is the effortless way in which he indulges many hobbies at once. He earns his living from a factory which he has run so long that one corner of his mind is all it needs; he has subordinates who know more about the details than he does, anyway, and they manage deftly without burdening him. This gives the employees a wholesome atmosphere in which to develop their talents, and it leaves De Lacey free to amuse himself with the hobby which happens to be uppermost.

The day started to work for De Lacey he had just come from his son's wedding; he was still in morning clothes, which he had concealed beneath a topcoat of Shetland wool. He tossed the coat on a corner of his desk and pushed a buzzer. "As long as I had to come downtown," he explained to me, "I thought I'd turn up at the office." He waved me into a chair and started talking. The vernacular speech contrasted sharply with the frock coat and striped trousers; but, after thirty seconds, I felt that I had known De Lacey all my life and that morning clothes in an office had the sanction of long tradition.

His chief clerk answered the buzzer. I like chief clerks; they give an immediate clue to the nature of the man they work for. Danny Bohannon stood there in his shirt sleeves, with a pencil over his ear, smiling in anticipation and indulgence. "Yes, sir?"

"Danny," said De Lacey, "what was De Koven's first name?"
"Reginald," said the lad, still smiling.
"That's it," De Lacey turned to me. "Been worrying me all morning—that wedding thing, you know. They played it at the church. Anything in the mail, Danny?"
"Nothing I can't handle."
"All right," said De Lacey. "Send Tom in, please."

Tom was the office boy. He greeted his boss with a similar grin. De Lacey felt in his overcoat pocket for a small coil of sash cord. "Take this down to Mr. Heenan, room 1316," he directed. "Tell him thanks, but I wouldn't have that rope if he gave it to me."

He relaxed in his chair and turned to me. "Know anything about sailing?"
I regretted my ignorance. I had already noticed the pictures of sloops which adorned the walls.

"Years ago when I sailed around Lake St. Clair," he said, "we used to get Irish linen signal halyard. It was honest stuff, smooth as a baby's cheek and strong enough to lift a piano. I've tried everywhere to get it again, but it can't be had."

"How about the sail makers along the coast?"
"Tried 'em all," said De Lacey, sadly. "Even wrote to a yacht club in England. No success." He got up and swung into his coat. "If you run across any, let me know. I've almost given up hope."

"How much would you need?"
He turned, hand on the doorknob. "Oh, about six feet." He flashed a smile. "I just want to practice my knots."

KNOT-TYING was the hobby of the moment. As I grew better acquainted with De Lacey, I recognized that it was not a new undertaking, but an old interest now in line for periodical exercise. For several weeks we saw him, at odd intervals, tying clove hitches around table legs and lead pencils. In the midst of a conversation, he would produce a piece of twine from



RIDERS ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS: A Lithograph by Beryl Clay

the desk drawer, whip up some knot and hold it before one's eyes.

"Do you know the name of that knot? That's a larkhead." Then the twine would go back into the drawer and the conversation was free to resume.

Knot-tying passed into temporary eclipse, for something reawakened De Lacey's interest in chess. His conscience held him in check until five o'clock; but, promptly at that hour, he would get the men and board from the bookcase, set up the game and commence the battle with himself. Between then and six o'clock the rest of us straggled out; and it became familiar to see De Lacey immobile over the game, his white head bent low and his hand poised above some knight or bishop. Dinner in the De Lacey home was at eight; after missing it once or twice in the tension of battle, he detailed a Western Union boy to telephone him every evening at seven.

Spring came, and summer; it brought the mushroom season and another hobby. The chessmen went back into the box and stayed there, for mushrooms was a subject upon which De Lacey had done intelligent research and enough Sunday morning field work to keep the cook in somewhat of a dither. He had a library of many books upon the subject, including one precious volume written in French and illustrated with color plates. On Monday mornings, he came to the office bursting with questions written on the backs of envelopes; and, as soon as his morning digestion was out of the way, he and the French author got down to cases and solved the latest crop of uncertainties.

After mushrooms, all gave way before his annual vacation trip to Canada. Preparation occupied him for three weeks, the trip for another three, and classification and titling of his photographs filled in the October days and carried him up to the opening of the opera season.

A nice thing, hobbies. Nobody begrudged them to De Lacey, since he had the money and the time to indulge them, and harmed no one in doing so. Perhaps we wished, once in a while, that he did not talk to us so much about them; that he could go to his operas, or tie his larkheads, without feeling impelled to give us so many details. But, after harboring such a thought, we were deeply ashamed. There was never a finer gentleman than De Lacey.

A WORKMAN came, one day, to hang Venetian blinds. As he laid out his tools in a corner office, I noticed that he had a coil of decent-looking cord. I examined it; it appeared fine and strong.

I told De Lacey, "I don't know what signal halyard looks like, but maybe this is what you've been seeking."
He was translating *Le Feu* into English; he put down his pencil immediately and followed me. "No," he said, touching the coil of rope with his toe. "That isn't it. Signal halyard is much stronger. This isn't bad, though." There was an eight-foot scrap lying on the floor; he picked it up, toyed with it a moment.

With practiced fingers, he threw a clove hitch and looked up at the workman on the ladder. "Know what this is?"
The man looked down, nodded, and began drilling.

De Lacey shook the cord straight and whipped up a bowline. "How about this?"
The man brushed the chips off his drill. "Sure, I know it."

"Then," said De Lacey, "watch this." In succession he tied a barrel hitch, a sheepshank and a double Carrick bend. "How do you like those?"

The workman came down off the ladder and

laid his tools aside. Without speech, he reached for the cord, jumbled it into an incomprehensible ball and suddenly spread his hands. The tangle sorted itself out into a ten-pointed star, each point looped about a finger. "Do you know that one?"

"No," admitted De Lacey.
The man whipped it into nothingness, bused himself again and produced a butterfly-like thing, with a closely-coiled body and two pert wings cocked at a dainty angle. "Or this one?"

"No," repeated De Lacey.
"I'll show you one more." He put both hands behind him, stood there half a minute with his shoulders twitching, and suddenly spread before us something like a lace handkerchief with a Bach Two-Part Invention around the edge. "How do you like that?"

De Lacey stood wordless. The man threw the rope into a corner, and pointed out the window at the blue lake below. A Swedish square rigger was there, with a crew of cadets aloft on the yardarms. "I sailed on one of those for eleven years," he said. "In grain, Sydney to Liverpool."

"I'm glad to have met you," said De Lacey.

FOR SEVERAL DAYS, I felt a little sorry for De Lacey; he had run into the thing with such a resounding thump. But, after a while, I began to wonder if the encounter had not done him good. It was the end of his public knot-tying; never since has he forced me into a corner to explain the beauties of a fisherman's bend.

Even if his pleasure in knots were entirely extinguished, he has other hobbies to fall back upon. And I have never quite overcome the suspicion that at night, when the rest of us have gone home, he still gets out his twine and ties himself a snappy bowline, just for the solace of it.

JOHN F. HAYES

Beach Combing

THE children found a small blue amulet caught in the meshes of an ancient net.

What great adventure, and what windy sail . . .
O little goddess with the fish's tail?

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLY

Heading for an American Desert

ON a cold zero morning along about the first of March, we brought our camping outfit down from storage in a New England attic where it had been packed all winter. We unfolded the canvas army tent, spread out the blankets, and the mosquito net, and looked them over carefully.

The outfit had seen hard service on a trip to the Gulf coast the previous summer, and since we were about to start out again, we were giving our equipment a thorough overhauling. As we threaded needles and began to mend, clean, and repair, we discussed the weather.

Our one idea was to drive away from zero temperatures and cold winds and snowdrifts, to some place under the sun where a light camp outfit would make a comfortable home, and where we could discard wool overcoats and ski trousers for short-sleeved shirts and khaki trousers and skirts. . . .

While we painted our home-painted car, we talked weather and discussed an idea we had had for some time. The idea was to take a trip through the American Desert. Neither of us knew much about the real American Desert. We knew vaguely that it was out West, beyond the Great Plains. We had had to cross it on our California coast trips, but these hurried crossings had left just a blur in our minds, as to what after all the Mojave was like, and the deserts southward.

Now, we thought, is the time to find out. Not only were we tired of the cold, but we had to go West anyway, to Oklahoma City and to Dallas with art exhibitions. That would place us halfway across the continent. . . .

We began to pick out dry areas on the maps. We found a lot more deserts than we had ever heard of, in the States. There was the Black Rock in northwestern Nevada, and not far away, Carson Sink, famous for emigrant disasters in the early days of the California trail, and the old Salt Lake flats, but these were all much too far north. Farther south was the famed twenty-mile-tall Death Valley, sunk 276 feet below the level of the sea; and yet farther south the Mojave spread out over a big territory; and south of the Mojave, the Salton Sea, a close second to Death Valley in depth. (250 feet below sea level). But farthest south of all, on the very border of Mexico, was the Yuma Desert, and right east of it the strange named Lechuguilla which we could not pronounce. Both of these ran southward, joining the Grand Desert of northern Mexico. So for us, just westward, high, low and dry, it would be—From "Westward, High, Low, and Dry," by DOROTHY CHILDS HOGNER. (New York: Dutton.)

Sapphire Harvest

IN MAY and early June the sapphire gatherers are at work, for then the young fresh leaves of this wild plant are fit for picking. It is an old trade, carried on often under hazardous conditions. Hardy though the sapphire is, it is fastidious in its choice of habitat; it prefers the high cliffs, well beyond the reach of the sea water. There the English edelweiss, like its Swiss fellow, frequents the wild and inaccessible places. It finds little, one would imagine, to thrive on in its chosen dwelling-place; yet thrive it does, opening its yellow eyes wide in the early summer sunshine, gay and cheerful, enjoying solitude like an anchorite, and often, like him, fasting. Only in its natural setting of rock and cliff is its full value and fairness seen; and where it is at home it grows freely, easily recognizable by its strong, aromatic scent and fleshy glaucous leaves. The Golden Sapphire, a much rarer plant, which also likes to live on cliffs and in salt marshes, has leaves of the same type; but its large single golden-colored flowers differ from the small umbel of the true sapphire, which is of a different family.

In Gerard's Herbal, a precious botanical work

dating from 1569, mention is made of the Rock Sapphire among the edible wild plants, "that which groweth on the rocky cliffs of Dover and Winchelsea;" but, though the white cliffs of Dover still stand, the sea has receded far from the ancient towns of Rye and Winchelsea, and the sapphire which we picked was brought from the cliffs of Cornwall. In Shakespeare's time, the harvesters of sapphire were certain families who passed their hazardous trade down from father to son, like the charcoal burners of the New Forest and the gulls' egg hunters of Flamborough Head on the Yorkshire Coast.

E. C. D.

Such As We Have

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDENT of Christian Science whose work required her to go into many homes where there seemed to be quite a sense of lack, remarked to another student that she wished she had a lot of money so that she might help these unfortunate individuals. It was then lovingly pointed out to her that with her understanding of Christian Science she had a great opportunity to help those with whom she came in contact. Is it not a Scriptural command to help our neighbor?

A Christian Scientist who has experienced joy, peace, faith, love, and supply, as a result of spiritual understanding of substance gained through the revelation of divine Science, can abundantly rejoice in these blessings, and share them with his neighbor. To help another to find the way of Christ, Truth, is a mission of love which never fails.

Mary Baker Eddy, in her compassionate love for and sincere desire to help humanity, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 570): "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences."

The healing of the lame man "at the gate of the temple which is called Beautiful" (Acts 3:2), proves the value of spiritual giving. We read that day after day the man, who was born lame, had asked alms at the temple gate, until the day when two of Jesus' disciples, Peter and John, came to the temple at the hour of prayer. Peter then availed himself of the opportunity to demonstrate the healing power of God, which Christ Jesus had made known, and when the man asked an alms he spoke with authority, saying (Acts 3:6): "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." and the man was instantaneously healed. Peter's spiritual understanding enabled him to apprehend the infinite perfection of man as the image and likeness of God, and in his desire to give of the divine healing power, he proved the value of the truth, as the Master had taught.

In order to bring forth the fruitage of what we know of Truth, we must constantly hold our thought to the perfection of man as spiritual, whether we are attending a Christian Science church service or mingling with the throng as we go daily about our activities. If we

prayerfully seek guidance, Love will open a way for us to give of the fruits of Spirit—to heal, to comfort, and to bless. When we earnestly strive to help others, and give willingly of the gifts of Spirit, our work is not in vain, for in so doing we are enriched with a higher spiritual unfoldment of Love's infinite supply of good, and through spiritual understanding it is made manifest humanly.

There is available spiritual support and supply to meet every human need, as promised in the Scriptures. Christ Jesus, in his Sermon on the Mount, gives us these simple, yet momentous messages of the Father's love and divine sufficiency (Matthew 6:6, 33; 7:7): "Pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." And throughout the Bible there are numerous promises of God's inexhaustible goodness and love.

A kind word of encouragement and a word of Truth lovingly expressed, with scientific certainty, to one at a time when all may seem very dark and doubtful, will assuredly bring hope and light to the troubled heart, and will lift thought above the discordant sense of material existence. Conditions of fear, worry, poverty, unemployment, or sickness, when recognized as false beliefs, will vanish before the illumined understanding of God's spiritual universe and of man as His reflection.

Today, spiritual right thinking is more than ever requisite, when all manner of news is being flashed around the world in the twinkling of an eye. While the radio broadcasts many helpful programs, it also reports the activities of the materialistic world and its tumultuous conditions. What a glorious opportunity we have to serve humanity by understanding the spiritual facts of God's creation, which will heal every erroneous condition of which we hear! Unselfed love, working, watching, and praying, will aid in bringing the Christ-presence into the hearts of men, and the assurance of peace to nations.

Mrs. Eddy gives us a demonstrable rule for accomplishing good works when she writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 338): "Faith illumined by works; the spiritual understanding which cannot choose but to labor and love; hope holding steadfastly to good in the midst of seething evil; charity that suffereth long and is kind, but cancels not sin until it be destroyed—these afford the only rule I have found which demonstrates Christian Science."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian.)

Garden Scene

SHATTERED by too much weight of sun
A white rose lets fall its petals,
One by one.
Now the old purple of pansies,
The deep maroons and the dusky golds,
Know the cool touch of ivory,
Pluent as a song.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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Publishers' Agents
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THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance. Post-paid to all countries:
One year \$12.00
Six months \$7.00
Three months \$4.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remaining Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES

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EASTERN: 300 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHWEST: 222 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Bees Return for 13-Game Home Stand—Dartmouth-Crimson Figure in Title Chase

Chicago Cubs Come Here For Beehive Series

By Edwin Rumill

The Christian Science Monitor

Surrounded by the musty atmosphere of the second division, the Bees are back at National League Field tomorrow for the start of a 13-game home stand against the West. Four games with the Chicago Cubs, and three each with the Cincinnati Reds, St. Louis Cardinals and Pittsburgh Pirates, are on the local schedule during the next two weeks. The B's work in the familiar neighborhood of Allston through Sunday, June 26.

The Bees tomorrow open a series with the Cubs, who are located in the runner-up position of the National League. Two singles are scheduled in succession, and after an open date on Thursday, the two teams meet in a holiday double-header on Friday.

Bees Idle Thursday

The Bees take their holiday on Thursday. Before Bob Quinn took over the presidency of the local National League club, these open dates were filled with exhibition games in various sections of New England. But with twin hills piling up, Bob wisely gives his athletes a day of rest when the schedule shows a blank day.

Boston was knocked into the second division in a convincing manner over the week end, but the embarrassment probably will not be permanent. When young John Vander Meer turned in the season's first no-hit, no-run game on Saturday, the group managed by Casey Stengel lost its footing. Since the upper half of the circuit, a similar experience approached Casey about three weeks ago, he has rebounded. Unless the Bees have an abrupt reversal at the Hive, they should be back in the first division before the end of the week. Since the start of the season they have won 12 and dropped only five at the Allston ball yard, for a winning percentage of .706. They have managed to take three from the Pirates, two each from the Reds and Phillies, one from the Cardinals, two out of three from the Giants, one out of two from the Cubs and one out of four from the Dodgers.

Won Four in West

The road tour that ended yesterday in Cincinnati, with the locals splitting a double-header, brought only four triumphs in 11 games. Although the Stengel tour began well enough, breaking even in two games at Chicago and four in St. Louis, they bowed twice in Pittsburgh, and twice with only one triumph in Cincinnati.

Only E. Bees went to the plate while Vander Meer was pitching his way into baseball's Hall of Fame in Saturday. Three reached by the fast route. Stengel used three right-handed pinch hitters in the ninth inning in an effort to break the young left-hander's record.

The classic was unique when the recent past of Vander Meer is taken into consideration. Last season the New Jersey boy was a losing pitcher in the minor leagues, with Syracuse. In the International circuit he won only five games and lost 11. Although very fast, he was continually in trouble because he could not get balls over the plate. Even in the South, this spring, he was handicapped by wildness.

Vandy a Star

However, under the combined coaching of Manager Bill McKechnie and Coach Hank Gowdy, "Vandy" has reached stardom. Saturday's was his fifth-straight victory. It was an unfortunate break for the Bees that he happened to have his greatest day against them.

The Cubs came here without Dizzy Dean, who currently is the biggest "problem child" in baseball. It is definitely on the shelf and it now develops that he may not pitch another game this season.

Dean first discovered his trouble on May 3, while working against the Phillies. He rested the arm for 14 days and then threw every playing day up to and including yesterday. It was hoped that gradual workouts would restore strength to the \$185,000 arm. But apparently not.

Shorts. . . The largest hot crowd of the season, 34,500, watched the Red Sox win one and lose one with the White Sox yesterday. . . Jack Wilson captured his fifth victory in the opener. . . Gerry Walker's ninth-inning pinch hit broke up the second. . . The Red Sox tomorrow

Crowd Watching Results Posted at Cherry Hills



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World
Scene at This Year's National Open Golf Championship in Denver, Colo. Inset—Ralph Guldahl, Who Retained Open Crown With a Smashing Last Round of 69, Two Under Par, for a 72-Hole Total of 284 to Become First Repeater Since Bobby Jones in 1930

Guldahl Seeking Further Conquest in Western Open

ST. LOUIS, June 13 (P)—The top layer of the country's golfers, both professional and amateur, made test flights around the rolling Westwood Country Club today in preparation for the 72-hole Western Open championship starting tomorrow.

Leading the brilliant field of 150 stars was Ralph Guldahl, who is growing stoop-shouldered under the weight of all his titles. He is aiming at an iron-man feat, the winning, within eight days, of two of the country's major golfing championships.

After moving them down at the finish line for his second straight U. S. Open crown at Denver, Saturday, the big son of Texas is a favorite to wind up on top here Thursday. If he does he will be the first to win the Western three times in succession.

Between handshakes and autographs Ralph managed to squeeze in a practice round on the course he helped initiate a few years ago. He formerly was pro at the St. Louis Country Club and it was from here that he received a financial shove along the comeback trail.

Falling into the favorite class close behind Guldahl are a half dozen top-notchers, including Sammy D. Snead, Johnny Revolta, Harry Cooper, Lawson Little, Tony Penina and Tommy Armour. Snead, the "Joe Di Maggio" of golf, is a pre-tourney favorite with many of the local fans. They like his wallowing even though he fizzled at Denver.

Don Schumacher of Dallas, Texas, trans-Mississippi amateur champion, who is paired with Guldahl for the first 18-hole try, played the back nine in one under par Sunday.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe Di Maggio hit three homers in a row for Yankees in second game of double-header with Browns.

open a western invasion in St. Louis after winning 7 out of 11 at home. . . From there they tour by way of Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland.

Elbie Fletcher's single with Cucinello on second base in the tenth inning enabled the Bees to edge the Reds in the first half of yesterday's twin bill. . . Paul Derringer, although pounded for 14 hits, won the second for Cincinnati. . . Cincinnati, St. Louis and Pittsburgh follow the Cubs into Boston in that order. . . Debs Garms, Bee third baseman has now hit safely in 12 straight games. . . He did not play Saturday when Vander Meer pitched his no-hitter.

Frank Strafel Is Victor
GARDEN CITY, N. Y., June 13 (P)—Frank Strafel, long Brooklyn player who won the North and South amateur title last winter and formerly held the National Public Links crown, defeated his older brother, yesterday, 4 and 3, to win the Long Island amateur championship.

Frankie, who is 22, took a four-hole lead on the first nine, lost it all, then staged a comeback on the afternoon round to win. Tommy squared the match on the twentieth hole, but couldn't match Frankie's steadiness in the long run.

Huffman Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13.—Dr. John R. Huffman of the New York Athletic Club won the United States outdoor saber championship yesterday on the Hofstra College campus.

Huffman lost only one of his 13 matches and that was to Miguel A. de Capriles of Salle Santelli, holder of the National outdoor épée title. Dr. Huffman also won the United States indoor saber title last winter.

Ida Simmons Named No. 1

WASHINGTON, June 13 (P)—Ida Simmons of Norfolk, Va., was named number 1 woman duckpin bowler today by the National Duckpin Bowling Congress. She turned in eight 400 sets and 20 600 sets during the season, and finished with an average of 120.41 for 460 games.

Norfolk County Four-Ball League

Team	Won	Lost
Thorny Lea	4	0
Blue Hill	3	1
Sandy Burr	2	2
Furnace Brook	2	2
Brookline	1	3
Sharon	1	3
Needham	0	4

Results Yesterday
Brookline 3, Sharon 3.
Furnace Brook 3, Needham 4.

Republican Hotel Cafeteria

Good cooking at popular prices! Third and Kilbourne

Mashie Shots

Caddies were classed today as "professionals" by the United States Golf Association. This new rule prohibits caddies from competing in the state junior championship. Ted Adams, State caddy champion, and runner-up to the junior crown last year, will not be eligible this year according to the new ruling. Adams is a caddy at Wollaston.

In previous years the Massachusetts Golf Association has allowed six of the leading caddies in the state to take a fling at the junior title. The new ruling says that: "A boy may not engage in amateur competition who is in an occupation which would class him as a professional if he were over the age limit of exemption from that classification."

Two new members in the summer division of the Twilight Four-Ball league—Belmont and Oakley—were voted in yesterday. At the same time Dr. Glenn W. Lawrence of Brae Burn was elected president. Matches are scheduled to start June 15 and will be played Wednesdays in June and Thursdays the remainder of the season.

The golf calendar for this week is a full one with scores of interesting and important events scheduled. Tuesday—New England seniors at Woodland. . . Boston Four-Ball league. . . day at Wollaston. . . Winchester vs. Brae Burn, Charles River vs. Commonwealth, Weston vs. Wellesley, Wollaston vs. The Country Club, Oakley vs. Woodland. . . Inter-city women's team matches for Griscum Cup at Philadelphia. . . Wednesday. . . New England seniors at Woodland. . . Mixed foursome tournament at Commonwealth. . . women's eastern championship at Philadelphia. Thursday. . . G. A. handicap medal play tournament. . . Classes A and B at Blue Hill, classes C and D at Oakley. . . women's eastern championship at Philadelphia. . . twilight league matches—Weston at Charles River, Brae Burn at Winchester, Commonwealth at Wellesley. . . Suburban Twilight league matches—Needham at Wollaston, Norfolk at Blue Hill, Furnace Brook at Trappelo. . . Northern Twilight league matches—Tedesco at Salem, Bear Hill at Bellevue, Meadowbrook, etc. Friday. . . M. G. A. open tournament at Lexington. . . women's eastern championship at Philadelphia. . . Salem Country Club four-ball tournament. . . invitation singles tournament at Springfield. Saturday—Salem Country Club four-ball tournament. . . invitation tournament at Springfield. . . M. G. A. open tournament at New Bedford.

Frank Strafel Is Victor
GARDEN CITY, N. Y., June 13 (P)—Frank Strafel, long Brooklyn player who won the North and South amateur title last winter and formerly held the National Public Links crown, defeated his older brother, yesterday, 4 and 3, to win the Long Island amateur championship.

Frankie, who is 22, took a four-hole lead on the first nine, lost it all, then staged a comeback on the afternoon round to win. Tommy squared the match on the twentieth hole, but couldn't match Frankie's steadiness in the long run.

Elbie Fletcher, Bees, and Paul Derringer, Reds—Former drove in winning run in tenth inning of opener; latter's good pitching helped win nightcap.

Charley Gehring, Tigers—Hit homer, two doubles and single in 18-12 victory over Washington.

Jim Asbell, Cubs, and Fred Fitzsimmons, Dodgers—Asbell doubled home two runs in rally that won first game; Fitzsimmons blanked Cubs with four hits in second.

Ben Chapman, Red Sox, and Gerald Walker, White Sox—Chapman's eighth-inning double drove in winning run in first class; Walker's homer in ninth won second.

Metropolitan Four-Ball League
South Shore . . . Won 87 1/2
Sandy Burr . . . Lost 38 1/2
Salem . . . Won 59 1/2
Thorny Lea . . . Lost 43 1/2
Brookline . . . Won 44 1/2
Tedesco . . . Lost 43
Trappelo . . . Won 54 1/2
Bear Hill . . . Lost 36
Framingham . . . Won 53 1/2

Results Yesterday
South Shore 11, Salem 1.
Bellevue 9, Sandy Burr 3.
Norfolk 9, Framingham 3.
Trappelo 8, Bear Hill 3.
Tedesco 8, Thorny Lea 4.

Bay State Four-Ball League

Team	Won	Lost
Wachusett	5	0
Bellevue	4	1
Sandy Burr	3	2
Riverbank	2	3
Monomoonk	1	4
Marlboro	0	5

Results Yesterday
Riverside 10, Marlboro 2.
Wachusett 9 1/2, Monomoonk 2 1/2.
Sandy Burr 9, Westboro 3.

Norfolk County Four-Ball League

Team	Won	Lost
Thorny Lea	4	0
Blue Hill	3	1
Sandy Burr	2	2
Furnace Brook	2	2
Brookline	1	3
Sharon	1	3
Needham	0	4

Results Yesterday
Brookline 3, Sharon 3.
Furnace Brook 3, Needham 4.

Women to Face Course Similar To Cherry Hills

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 13 (P)—Defending champion Helen Hicks Harb studied the starting lineup for the Women's Western Open Golf championship today and decided, "It's the best in my three years in this tournament."

She and Patty Berg of Minneapolis, newly-crowned Trans-Mississippi champion, were in the No. 1 spot to tee off for the 18-hole qualifying round.

Ready to follow were other dangerous contenders—Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, Phyllis Buchanan of Denver, Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mildred Babe Didrikson of Beaumont, Texas, and Mrs. Charles Newbold of Wichita, Kan. 68 had entered last night.

The 32 low qualifiers will begin match play tomorrow. Whitney Harb, whose husband Brac Burn was elected president. Matches are scheduled to start June 15 and will be played Wednesdays in June and Thursdays the remainder of the season.

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Strong Trend Toward Small Yacht Racing

The trend toward small boat racing is becoming more and more apparent, and as the fleets of Boston's North and South shores spring to action this year the change is even more obvious.

Gone now are the ancient Bar Harbors, the P and the Qs. Various new classes, large in size, have seen their debut, but are now passé.

Former large racing craft have been turned into cruisers, their racing experience now being that of handicap regattas along the many cruises of yacht clubs.

But for old-time large-sized classes today, there are none left. Marblehead still leads Massachusetts racing for the present day large boats.

The Eight Meters are the top class at the Neck today. This class possesses such notables as the veteran racer, Charles Francis Adams, Edmund Gabriel, Nancy Leyer, William T. Aldrich, Harry Noyes, Gordon Abbe and Thomas Perkins.

The R class, practically out of existence, has two of its famous number remaining. Only Charles Moody, veteran of the class, and R. Stedman Hood are left.

Still listed as one of the larger classes at the Head is the Thirty Square Meter Class. Famous as the Marblehead "Squeaks," this class is fast growing in popularity and this summer should number nearly 20 in the Roosevelt Bowl class, the world series of the class.

These yachts, in essence, are the few remaining large boats at Marblehead. Even these are far inferior in size to their predecessors.

Tiller Talk

Kickapoo, still glistening from newness, inaugurated its Indian Class winning trail yesterday, beating 28 Indians in the feature race of South Boston's interclub. . . Veterans fell awash of youngsters in this class when young Johnny McAleer, famed "Peanut" beat three other helms of Paul McCormick's new Indian. . . Jimmy Bonney skipped his Wilona into second berth, while Billy Cornell with his Sachem picked up fourth and Billy McPherson fifth in his Black Hawk. . . Only veteran in the select number was Chick Graf's Lark who came in third.

The Snipe Class finally started somewhat near its regular number. . . Twenty-four of the little fellows crossed the starting line. . . Rose White's Peanut beat three other rivals in the new Adams Class. . . while two of the new Winslow One-Design Class were their debut.

W. A. D.

in 1:54.5 at East Orange, N. J., on same afternoon; winds up week-end performances by winning 4:34.2 mile at Nyack, N. Y., Sunday.

BALTIMORE—An Eastern States' team, made up of New York players, broke New England's hold on the \$500 silver Eltona Sears tennis trophy by sweeping the singles matches, 5 to 1, for a margin which made the double results unimportant. The new champions closed the annual women's tourney with straight-set victories, yielding a lone singles match to Cissy Madden, of Boston, who beat Frieda Scherman of New York, 6-4, 6-3.

New England's team has held the Sears Cup seven times.

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Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Yanks Show Power

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Yvo and the Bears

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a little boy named Yvo who woke up one morning in a perfectly strange house. He looked at the bed in which he lay, but he had never seen it before. (It was a wooden bed painted green with pictures of corn on it.) He looked at the wall paper, and at the pictures and the furniture, which was large and solid. He had never seen it before, either. Then he ran to the window and looked out.

Below him was a garden flooded with sunlight and in the garden he saw two figures in blue overalls at work among the flowers, but there was something strange about the figures. They were large, and moved slowly, and their hands seemed very brown and clumsy. When they turned round, Yvo saw that both the gardeners were bears.

He ran back into the green bed with the corn on it and jumped in and pulled the bedclothes over his head. Soon he heard heavy steps coming down the hall, and a knock at his door. Then the door opened and a very pleasant looking bear in a white apron and cap came into the room. He peeked at her through the bedclothes, and her face looked so kind that he was no longer afraid.

Bacon and Toast

Downstairs, all the rooms were large and pleasant, and the wall paper was green or sometimes brown, with pictures of trees, or honeycombs, or bears. From the kitchen came the good smell of bacon and toast, and Yvo caught the glimpse of a very fat lady bear in a blue apron stirring something on the stove.

"That must be the cook," he thought. "Everything is very well run here. But what am I doing in this place?"

By this time Yvo was hungry and found that he was glad to sit down to a delicious breakfast. Yvo found that he liked living with the bears very much. They were always polite and always kind. The garden and stables were full of things that interested him, and on rainy days he found many books of adventure and games to play. There was a young bear about his own size who was the page boy in the house and ran errands, but when he was not busy he would play ping-pong and shuffle-board with Yvo indoors, or on pleasant days tennis, which he could play with remarkable speed, for like all bears he could move very fast when he wanted to.

Yvo enjoyed himself very much, but as time went on he found that the bears, themselves, had one great sorrow. They did not like being bears. The house was an old one, and shook when they walked, and that made them feel awkward and ashamed. Then there were mice and rats in the house, too, and that seemed to bother them. In fact, they often spoke about how much they disliked being bears, especially the cook, who sometimes had dreams that she was something else.

They All Turned Into—

One cold winter night they were all gathered about the open fire, hearing the wind howl round the chimney and toasting marshmallows, when the cook said:

"Do you remember that big book full of enchantments? It tells all kinds of magical things, even how shapes can be changed."

"I know just where it is," said the waitress bear. "I always read its title when I dust the books."

But when she came to look for it, she kept pointing to the wrong book, which was always the biggest,

heaviest, and highest book, thought Yvo, who was scrambling up the step ladder to get them for her. But finally under a pile of old magazines the book was found, and sure enough Yvo, turning over the pages, came on the spell.

"Are you sure you all want to be changed?" he asked.

All the bears nodded solemnly, and each put another marshmallow in its mouth.

"What would you like to be?" he went on. "Raccoons?"

The bears thought for a while and then they all shook their heads. "Porcupines?"

They shook their heads again. "Antelopes, then?"

"I should like to be an antelope," said the waitress bear, but the others were not so sure.

The page boy and the under-gardener thought they might like to be monkeys, but finally it was decided that they all would like to be cats.

Then Yvo very carefully performed the directions for the spell. At the end, a great roar of thunder sounded out of the winter night, and when Yvo clapped his hands, all the bears turned into cats.

It was All Great Fun

You never saw anyone so delighted as they were! They ran upstairs and downstairs, lightly, they scurried from room to room, they chased away the rats and mice, they pirouetted, and stood in front of the mirrors admiring themselves, they went out to the ice box and filled their mugs with milk, they brought cushions from the window-seats to put in their chairs. Altogether, they were wild with excitement and joy, and it seemed to Yvo that they would never go to bed.

At last he went to bed, anyway, and when he woke up in the morning, he remembered that something had happened, but couldn't quite recall what it was. He ran to the window and there in the garden he saw two cats in overalls working among the flowers; there was a light tap at the door, and in walked a cat with a little frilly apron, and a cap, to say good-morning, and turn on his bath. A page-boy cat was sliding wildly down the banister when he came into the hall. All the pictures had changed, too, into moonlight scenes, and little sketches of back fences, or fine reproductions of Egyptian cat-gods, and the furniture had grown smaller and softer.

But the same good smells came from the kitchen, the same good breakfast waited for Yvo on the dining-room table. It seemed a little different living with cats than



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yvo Saw That the Gardeners Were Bears—A Drawing by Maurice Ray

with bears, but they were just as polite and kind to him as ever, and now they were happy all day long, for the floors no longer shook under their clumsy tread, and there was never a sound of gnawing from behind the wainscoting any more.

let it open. Telea crawled through the open place and walked to a twig.

Did she try to fly? Not at all! She had to wait until her wings spread and became hard, while the long scales on her body dried. Not until they were almost dry did she flutter down to the log. There she moved her wings until they felt strong as well as dry. After doing that, Telea walked to a shadowy corner and stayed there for the rest of the day.

When evening came, she crawled out. She climbed the log to its very top, waving her wings as she went. Something big and fluffy flew past her. Telea hardly saw it, but her antennae told her that it was



DRAWING MADE BY CARROLL LANE FENTON FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Telea Stayed on the Log to Dry Her Wings

wings. She also grew two feathery "feelers," or antennae, and thousands of fluffy scales that covered her body.

While these things were going on, winter came to the woods. Many leaves fell from the trees, and snow covered the ground. It stayed there for weeks and weeks, till the warm days of spring melted it away. These days brought early flowers, and new leaves on the trees.

The leaves became full-grown long before Telea awoke. Finally, she began to wriggle inside her cocoon. One day, she wriggled so hard that the skin of her pupa split. At the same time, wet stuff softened one end of the cocoon and

another moth of the polyphemus kind. He also had dried his wings in the sunshine and had hidden in shadows until evening. He now was making his first trip through the woods. He dodged to and fro among the trees, going so far away that Telea could not tell where he was. Then he flew in a circle and came close to her log.

This seemed to encourage Telea. For just a moment, she waited. Then she flipped her wings strongly and followed the other moth. After months of eating, crawling and resting, she was making her first trip through the evening air!

(An illustrated nature article by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

Brown-Wing of the Woodland

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Telea Brown-wing, the polyphemus moth, sat on a log. Bright sunshine warmed her body and dried her big, velvety wings. It made their pink stripes and peacock-eye spots look even brighter than they were. Less than three hours had passed since Telea came out of her cocoon. Some children who watched her said that she "hatched"—but this insect really had hatched the year before. She came out of a flattish, cream-colored egg with a bright brown band. Her mother had laid it, along with two hundred other eggs, on leaves of a maple tree.

When Telea hatched from the egg, she was not a moth. She was a tiny, greenish-yellow caterpillar, with a brick-red head. As soon as she could get out of the egg shell, she crawled to the edge of her leaf and began to eat. Other newly-hatched caterpillars (her brothers and sisters) did the same thing. One of them got in Telea's way. When they met, both of them wriggled about and started to nibble in opposite directions.

Changing Skins

Day after day, week after week, the caterpillars ate leaves. When one leaf was gone, they crawled to another. Fortunately for them, the maple tree was so large that there still were leaves no matter how many they ate.

Telea used her food to grow. In six days after she hatched, her skin was too small for her body. When the skin split down the back, she crawled out in a new one that was larger. She changed skins three more times. After the fourth skin-change, or "molt," she was almost three inches long. Her colors were bright, clear green with golden yellow and orange spots. Her eyes glowed like opals when the sun shone on them.

One day, Telea ate so much that she looked as if she would burst. The next morning, she did not eat at all. She hurried from one branch to another, crawled all the way to the ground, and started to climb an elm tree. After climbing a while, she turned and came down. Then she went to the tip of a birch sapling, stopping near something that looked like a pale tan, oval ball wrapped in leaves. Though Telea did not know it, that ball was a cocoon spun by one of her caterpillar brothers.

Spinning the Cocoon

Soon Telea made a cocoon of her own. She settled down between two leaves and began to spin a silk thread. She moved her head to and fro, so that the silk formed a sleeping bag or ball that was fastened to both the leaves and a twig.

Inside the cocoon, Telea shed

The Hollyhock's Happy Landing

There was once a hollyhock seed who lived in a velvety, green pod. The stalk where her little house grew stood tall and straight against a gray stone wall in a lovely park.

At first she was content just to lie snugly beside the other seeds in her home. But after a while the sun turned the pod brown, and the seeds ripened. Then she grew restless. And she began to be very curious about the world outside.

One day a crack appeared in the pod and let in a bright sunbeam.

"Sleepy heads!" called the sunbeam, and went away again.

This was too much. The little seed drew apart from the others and rolled herself over to look out of the crack. Ah, what a beautiful world! She had never dreamed of anything so splendid! In her excitement she leaned out too far and lost her balance. Down she fell, plopping into the grass below her house, where a jolly gust of wind met her. Picking her up, he carried her over the wall.

"Oh!" cried the little seed, "No!"

"Why not?" whistled the wind.

"No! No!" piped the seed, "please take me back."

"I can't do that," replied the wind, "I'm not going that way. But," said he, "I'll take you with me. I know just the place for you. We'll soon be there."

At the corner of a shabby street, far, far from the park, the wind sang out, "Happy landing!" And he let the seed go. Down she tumbled, turning over and over until she came to rest in a corner just inside an old board fence. When, presently, she sat up to look about she could see nothing but ugly weeds and great, bare clods of earth.

"This can't be the place," she cried indignantly. "Come back!" she called to the wind. But he was gone. By and by a leaf fluttered down upon her, then another leaf, and another. Soon she was completely covered. She burrowed drowsily, deeper and deeper into the warm earth.

For months and months she slept, and when, at last, she opened her eyes, she had pushed her head up through the ground and was looking at the bright blue sky! She was no longer a seed, but a little green plant.

She grew so fast that one morning when a boy came to hoe the weeds in the garden, he saw her.

"Mother," he called out, "do you

want to see the funny, new weed before I chop it down?"

A bright-faced woman in a clean, faded dress came out of the house and stood beside him.

"Oh, I'm sure that isn't a weed, son," she exclaimed. "Suppose we just let it grow and see what it turns out to be?"

On a certain sunny morning, later in the season, when the mother and her son came to look at the plant, they cried out with delight. There on the hollyhock's tall stalk was a great, red flower!

"Now," exclaimed the woman, "aren't you glad we let it grow?"

When the hollyhock saw how happy they were, she said to herself, "I will do my very best." And she decked herself with rich red flowers until she was so grand that people came for blocks around to see her.

"Mother," suggested the boy, as they walked in the garden one evening, "suppose we should save the seeds and divide them with the neighbors. Wouldn't this part of town be cheerful in a year or so?"

"That's an excellent idea," agreed his mother. "We'll do it."

The boy softly touched the tip of a blossom. "Aren't we fortunate, mother?" he exclaimed.

His mother smiled. "Yes indeed, son."

Then the hollyhock remembered the gusty farewell of the wind who had brought her here. "Happy landing!" she whispered joyfully.

Dandelion

Oh, you are a funny fellow, Yesterday all golden yellow! Now you are of different stuff, Just a downy ball of fluff.

Fluffy-fluff!

Gold's all gone, but does it matter?

You've a thousand seeds to scatter.

They'll be flying soon enough, Watch them fly when I go

PUFF!

Puffity-puff,

Puff, puff!

C. L. EDHOLM

A Bowl for the White Senora

A Two-Part Story

By Pearl Bragdon Harwood

Part I

Pedro trudged up the dusty hill in his bare brown feet, his white cotton trousers flapping loosely about his knees. Behind him plodded Lolita, his patient burro.

Pedro was thinking about the work he would do that afternoon, helping his father and older sisters make the gourd bowls which would one day be taken to market in the big city. If only his father would soon teach him to make beautiful designs on the bowls. Thus far, he had only been shown how to make colored stripes around their tops.

Lolita's "straw panniers," or baskets, contained food for the white senora who lived above the village in the banana-colored house whose roof was the shade of crushed strawberries.

Every morning, while his father and sisters worked on their gourd bowls out in the yard of their little mud-walled home, and while his mother baked the bread-like tortillas on top of their charcoal stove, Pedro went up to the white senora's house and took from his cousin Carmen, who was the senora's housekeeper, a paper with many pencil marks upon it. This he would carry to the market near the village square. The market master would look at the pencil marks, and then put things in Lolita's baskets.

There would be vegetables, fruits, and sometimes corn meal or rice, and once in a while a chicken to roast.

Seldom did Pedro see the senora herself when he and Lolita arrived at the back door of her house with the morning's marketing. But often did he hear the click-click-click of the funny little machine which she used behind the wall of the patio, and which his cousin Carmen said made marks much blacker than a

pencil's marks, on smooth white paper.

But this morning when Pedro neared the patio wall the gate opened and the white senora, looking very beautiful in a red dress the color of the desert ocotillo when it bloomed, stepped out to meet him.

"And how is my gentle Lolita this morning?" she said, stroking the little burro's twitching gray ears.

"She is a bit thirsty from the hot walk up the hill," said Pedro, pushing back his broad-brimmed sombrero and wiping a moist brow with the back of his brown hand.

"And how about you, are you not thirsty too?" smiled the senora. "Come, you shall both have a drink. Carmen, bring a pail of water for the burro!" she called. She spoke in Pedro's own language, although she was an Americano.

While Lolita gulped thirstily from the pail and Carmen was unloading the baskets, the senora herself handed Pedro a gourd dipper full of clear cool water.

"Thank you, Senora," said the boy gratefully. "What do you do with yourself in your spare time?" asked the senora. "Do you go off for rides on Lolita's back?"

"Sometimes I do," answered Pedro. "But mostly I help my father and sisters to make the gourd bowls. I am learning how to paint them with the lacquer and then to put designs on them with the color. That will be my trade when I am a man."

"Good!" said the senora approvingly. "How would you like to bring me one of the bowls that you have made, tomorrow? I am sure you make some very pretty ones. I should like to have one, and I will pay you a peso for it."

"I will bring it," said Pedro. But his brown face looked very solemn as he took his daily pay of ten centavos from Carmen and started down the hill toward home.

He could ride Lolita now, for she

would have no bundles to carry and there were no more steep hills to climb. When they arrived in his own yard it was already mid-day, and meal time.

But while his mouth was busy with tortillas and beans, his thoughts were going round and round in some confusion. He was wondering what to do about the white senora's gourd bowl.

It was not as though he had already learned the art of drawing fine pictures of birds, flowers, and leaves, as his father and sisters did on the bowls they made. That kind of a bowl he would be so proud to take to the Senora Richards. But all he could do was to make colored stripes around them, inside and outside!

"Today, my father," he said as the family gathered in their yard for the afternoon's work, "today may I learn to draw a bird, perhaps, for my next bowl?"

"Not today," was the reply. "For a few days now we have many bowls to finish to take to the big city at next fiesta-time. But after another moon—then I shall teach you to draw birds and flowers, my son. You are doing well."

After another moon—but that would be too late to make a bowl for the senora—she had asked to have one tomorrow! Then he must do the best he could.

To Be Concluded Next Monday

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Nursery gets countless love and guiding care day and night.

Eden Supports Hull's Call For World Ruled by Law

LEAMINGTON, England, June 13 (AP)—Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in an address here Saturday said concessions to dictators "are not the ways to peace" and demanded that the British Government take a "clear stand" against them.

In contrast to his vigorous denunciation of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policies in general, Mr. Eden praised Secretary of State Cordell Hull's plea, June 3, in Nashville, Tenn., for "a strong united public opinion" to support "world order based on law."

"Every word of it is deserving of the closest study by all of us," the former British Foreign Secretary declared.

In an address before his constituents, Mr. Eden made his most energetic attack on the Chamberlain Government since he left the Cabinet Feb. 20 in protest against its way of dealing with Italy and Germany.

Realism or Defeatism?
He warned that the Government was "under grave delusion" if it thinks it can reach European appeasement "by a policy of concession to violence."

The word "realism," one of Premier Chamberlain's favorites, he continued, might "become indistinguishable from defeatism—if so, we should then merely be retiring in good order from position to position until the battle is lost."

He expressed concern over the bombing of British ships and open towns in Spain by saying:

"This country desires to be on

terms of friendship with every foreign country whatever its political creed.

"But the disregard of engagements, the merciless bombing of open towns, and the deliberate sinking of British merchant ships—with the best will in the world how can these things be foundations upon which true friendship with this country can be laid?"

When Firm Stand Paid

Denying that if Britain had taken a "firm stand" six months ago it would have "plunged the country into war," Mr. Eden asserted, "the very reverse is true."

"The Nyon agreement to suppress piracy (in the Mediterranean) last September was an instance of firm, timely action by this country which contributed to avert danger of war."

"Retreat is not always the path of peace. Our greatest interest is the preservation of peace, but a general disrespect of international engagements is a greater danger to peace."

"The signs of the times are only too easy to read. If we avoid catastrophe it can only be by a gigantic united national effort sufficient to show those nations which still believe in power politics that force is a weapon which cannot profit the user."

European appeasement, to which Mr. Chamberlain pins hopes of improving British relations with Italy and Germany, Mr. Eden said, "must not be at the expense either of our vital interests, our national reputation, or our sense of fair dealing."

Flandin Opposes Foreign War

PARIS, June 13 (AP)—Former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin disclosed yesterday that the Daladier Government had been prepared to order mobilization to aid Czechoslovakia if it were invaded by Germany.

Speaking in Vienna, France, at a convention of his Democratic Alliance Party, he warned that the danger of war was increasing in Europe and urged his followers to oppose war unless France itself were attacked.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet remained in Paris with Premier Edouard Daladier. M. Bonnet was in his office in the Quai d'Orsay following the final phase of the municipal elections in Czechoslovakia.

"Many Frenchmen will be astonished to learn," M. Flandin said, "that on May 21—the date of the first German-Czechoslovak frontier incidents accompanying the municipal elections—the order for general mobilization was ready."

"Less than 20 years after the Armistice would we see again the tragic white posters (calling men to arms)?"

"I say it is impossible as long as France itself is not attacked and all methods of conciliation and arbitration are not exhausted to prevent war."

He said the Spanish civil war still was the greatest threat to France, asserting that "official France is not neutral." He demanded strict non-intervention to facilitate a reconciliation with Italy.

M. Flandin's speech brought an immediate reply from Pierre Cot, Radical Socialist Former Air Minister, who told the National Congress of Republican Reserve Officers at Chemery:

"A reserve officer must reply to a mobilization order without discussing the reason or causes of mobilization."

"Suspicious propaganda is trying to trouble our consciences. They say France should defend itself only if attacked and should not bother about what does not happen on its soil, and soldiers should only take up arms for the defense of national territory."

"This language is contrary to our dignity and security."

"To say not one French soldier should expose his life for Czechoslovakia means not one English soldier should shed his blood if France were attacked."

"Collective security is a condition of French security."

Georgia Tech Man Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Floyd L. Humphrey, Jr., of Waynesboro, Ga., in honor of his selection as the outstanding Georgia Tech senior, has had his name placed on a bronze plaque presented to Kappa Eta Kappa, national professional and electrical engineering fraternity, to be stationed in the electrical engineering building and containing names of outstanding students.

Ballet Progresses in Britain



London News Agency

At Sadler's Wells

Miss Beryl Groom (Left) Presents Bouquet to Queen Elizabeth (Right)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Queen Elizabeth, who stands in the direct tradition of British royalty as a keen patron of the arts, is here receiving a bouquet at a gala ballet performance at Sadler's Wells, London. The presentation was made by the youngest member of the company, Miss Beryl Groom. The gala was held in celebration of the great success that has attended Sadler's Wells's efforts to establish a British school of ballet.

Nearly 30 years ago Englishmen and women were first awakened to an appreciation of the beauty of

ballet by Nijinsky and other Russian dancers. This recognition was quickened into renewed vigor a few years ago by the frequent visits to London of Colonel de Basil's Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo. But it was not until Miss Lillian Baylis at Sadler's Wells instituted regular ballet performances that the prospect of forming a triumphant team of British dancers became a reality. It was at Sadler's Wells that dancers like Markova and Anton Dolin and choreographers such as Ninette de Valois became famous.

Hull Seeks Curb on Planes for Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

aircraft to nations bombing civilians, spokesmen for the peace groups said: "It is well that Great Britain is one of the offenders in this practice. The bombing of helpless women and children on the Northwest Frontier of India is a matter of common knowledge. If the Administration wants to halt this barbarous practice, the British plane order should be stopped now."

Preparations Larger
"As the preparations for war today are going forward on a scale five times as large as they were in 1913, so will the \$50,000,000,000 profits from the World War be vastly increased in the conflict now impending. The disruption of our economic life as a result of stoppage of this war trade at any given moment in the future will be too great for any Administration to dare to face. It would have been easy to have prevented this process from beginning. It will be less easy today to stop it from continuing. But tomorrow, if a general war comes abroad, we will again face the alternative of economic panic or embroilment in war."

"We call upon Congress to set up protection against this involvement in other people's wars through war trade by passing before adjournment the Nye-Fish resolution providing for an embargo on exports of munitions to all countries at all times."

Commenting on the reports that the State Department was considering an appeal to airplane manufacturers to stop the sale of military

aircraft to nations bombing civilians, spokesmen for the peace groups said: "It is well that Great Britain is one of the offenders in this practice. The bombing of helpless women and children on the Northwest Frontier of India is a matter of common knowledge. If the Administration wants to halt this barbarous practice, the British plane order should be stopped now."

Signings this statement were the National Council for Prevention of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Peaceways, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the Keep America Out of War Congress.

Action Unlikely
It appears unlikely that the Administration will take the desired action and curb arms shipment to Britain, or any other European power not now affected by the Spanish Embargo. The Administration regards British rearmament as an essential stage in progress toward stabilization of Europe, and hence would be very unlikely to throw any obstacle in its way.

This policy is now under sharp attack. Typical of the criticism is a statement issued today by Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) Massachusetts, who says:

"Our Neutrality Act requires that upon the outbreak of war it will be lawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, to any port of the belligerent States. Secretary Hull, in the case of the Sino-Japanese War, has refused to enforce this mandate."

"Secretary Hull publicly deprecates air bombing of women, children, and other noncombatants, and calls upon the world to desist from such practices. He utters these sentiments while acquiescing, in violation of law, in shipments of bombing implements to the warring nations of China and Japan."

Opposite of Neutrality
"Secretary Hull's policy is the antithesis of real neutrality in another important particular. While depicting entangling foreign alliances he enunciated a policy which he calls 'parallel action,' which comes to the same result. According to dispatches from London, the Hull policy of 'parallel action' in relation to Great Britain means that in the event of war the British and American navies will act together. This is offensive secret diplomacy at its worst."

"Such 'parallel action' is wholly opposed to American traditions, to American interests, and to American neutrality. Its certain consequence is to bring the United States into the next war in Europe."

Secretary Hull's discouragement of American shipments of aircraft to Japan has been made known through public statements and by direct representations to manufacturers, a few of whom have queried about State Department policy. The Secretary of State believes that most

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Sales of 1937 Cotton Crop
The Department of Agriculture states that 16,818,000 bales of last year's record cotton crop of almost 19,000,000 bales had been sold by farmers for \$734,194,000.

Japanese Advance Toward Hankow

Japan Holds Nine Of Local Capitals

By the Associated Press

Anking, captured today, was the ninth Chinese provincial capital to fall to Japanese armies since the undeclared war on China started July 7, last year.

There are 15 still unconquered. In the order of their capture, the other conquered capitals are Kaifeng, Chahar Province; Paoting, Hopei; Kweisui, Suiyuan; Taiyuan, Shansi; Chin-kiang, Kiangsu; Hangchow, Chekiang; Tsinan, Shantung; and Kaifeng, Honan.

Nanking, the National Capital, was captured Dec. 13.

A conference between the Premier and General Itagaki have had since the latter returned from the China battlefronts 10 days ago to head the War Ministry.

A conference between the Premier and other key Cabinet members brought into the Government in the May 26 shake-up will be held shortly.

These Ministers—known as the Government within the Government—were General Itagaki, Foreign Minister Kasei, Ueki, Finance Minister Seishin Ikeda and Education Minister Baron Sadao Araki.

Opium 'Arsenal' Charged

GENEVA, June 13 (AP)—The League of Nations Opium Committee today heard a Chinese spokesman accuse Japan of turning Manchukuo into "a vast arsenal of narcotics" from which, he said, opium was distributed throughout China.

The Japanese delegate threatened that Japan would walk out of all League technical organizations—in which it remained after resigning from the League in 1933—if the Opium Committee does not examine narcotics traffic in the Far East with impartiality.

'Terrorism' in Shanghai
SHANGHAI, June 13 (AP)—Five hand grenades were thrown at different places in the International Settlement within one hour last night in a new outbreak of terrorism. One Japanese and three Chinese passersby were injured and an American-owned radio station was damaged.

The bombings followed two recent assassination attempts against Chinese affiliated with organizations which Chinese patriots regard as pro-Japanese. The station, owned by the Henningsen Produce Company, continued operation.

HANKOW, June 13 (AP)—China at the end of June will lose the services of German advisers, headed by Gen. Alexander von Falkenhayn, who aided Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in whipping together his National Army.

After nearly three weeks of uncertainty since Berlin asked for the release of the men under contract as military advisers and instructors, German authorities said General von Falkenhayn and all of the regular members of his mission would leave en route to Germany, by July 1.

Their departure will deal a heavy blow to China's hopes of resisting the Japanese invasion, as General Chiang has turned more and more to General von Falkenhayn for advice.

The General came to China more than three years ago, picked by General Chiang as his high adviser and expert in the task of building an army capable of fighting China's battles.

With a staff of 60 German assistants, he aided in the gradual development of a peace-time program of military organization, training and modernization.

When the Chinese-Japanese war broke out last July, with the task uncompleted, General von Falkenhayn remained in China to become General Chiang's chief adviser on strategy despite China's unpreparedness and Berlin's expressed political sympathy with Japan.

Activities of the German military mission in China had brought an anomalous situation. Germany is linked to Japan in the anti-Communist triangular alliance which includes Italy. The Japanese are known to have objected to the German military assistance given to the Chinese. But it was emphasized that the von Falkenhayn mission was acting in private capacity. Moreover there were hints that the Reich, which has important trade relations with China, was not averse to keeping the "commercial back door" open. The official order to General von Falkenhayn to withdraw leaves the German relations with Japan clearly in the ascendant.

Car Liability Pushed in Canada
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Provincial laws making liability insurance compulsory with car registration are being sought by the Automobile Club of Vancouver, Canadian affiliate of the American Automobile Association.

British Columbia insurance rates, it is claimed, are today the highest in Canada, and numerous companies are refusing to accept automobile insurance.

"let us here dedicate"

75th ANNIVERSARY BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

JUNE 29th to JULY 6th, 1938

PENNSYLVANIA cordially invites you to come to this hallowed ground, to do honor to those brave men who fought here. From every State in the Nation, Civil War veterans have accepted the invitation of Pennsylvania to be here for this final joint reunion, the last ever to be held.

FOUR GLORIOUS DAYS
Friday, July 1st—Reunion Day
All State Governors have been invited, and descendants of prominent Northern and Southern generals and leaders will participate in a colorful program.

Saturday, July 2nd—Veterans' and Governors' Day
This includes veterans of all wars since 1865. Gigantic parade, colorful and spectacular. High dignitaries of American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans and Disabled American Veterans will participate.

Sunday, July 3rd—President's Day
In the morning there will be an open-air memorial service of tribute and commemoration. In the afternoon President Roosevelt will dedicate the Eternal Light Peace Memorial with impressive ceremony. In the evening the U. S. Army Air Corps will put on a breaking taking show.

Monday, July 4th—United States Army Day
Both morning and afternoon, the United States Army will stage a thrilling and mighty military demonstration, set to music. In the evening there will be a spectacular two-hour display of fireworks.

The finest of modern Pennsylvania highways will bring you to Gettysburg quickly and safely. Special trains and buses will also be available. Come, bring your family, be Gettysburg's guest for this never-to-be-forgotten spectacle. There will be no charge for any of the events.

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Col. Victor C. Mather
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Labor Expert Finds Catch In Wage-Hour Bill

Williams Maintains Plan
Harmful to Workers
in America

Ends Opportunity

Exchanges Chance to Rise
for Minimum Standard
of Security

Out of a background of years of intimate contact with both workers and employers, Whiting Williams, Cleveland labor expert, believes the wage-hour bill, now before Congress, will be harmful to American workers.

He sees it as promoting class consciousness in the one country that never has had class distinctions, and as pulling down the ladder of individual promotion which made America the "land of opportunity." Known widely for his custom of getting jobs in mines and steel mills here and abroad, to learn how workers live and think, Mr. Williams, author, lecturer, and labor consultant, was interviewed in Boston over the week end after addressing the commencement gathering at Babson Institute.

At Minimum Standard

He agreed that workers, under the New Deal program of WPA on the one hand and minimum wages on the other, will get security at a minimum standard of living.

In exchange for this, however, he added, they will be giving up the opportunity for individual promotion on merit, the opportunity for advancement, and the right to rise to managerial positions at a higher standard of living.

"The American worker is not yet class conscious," Mr. Williams declared. "That is the reason for the failure of the New Deal to win recent elections in Pennsylvania, Oregon, Detroit, and Akron."

"The worker does not vote as a worker. He doesn't think of himself as 'in the working class,' as men do in England and elsewhere in Europe. He hopes, by his industry, to work his way up to be a foreman or manager."

Different in Europe

"In Europe, however, it is different. Workers are not able to rise out of their class, and never have been able to. As a result, they organized politically some years ago to raise the level of the wage platform on which they work."

"It is a platform, however, from which no ladder reaches upward to a better job. If one man wishes to get higher pay, he has to get the pay of every one else. The only way work raised before he can get more."

"He has found that his economic status depends on voting shrewdly, not on working diligently."

"Mr. Williams assailed a tendency in this country, notable among some of the New Deal leaders, to urge slavish imitation of European, especially English, labor policy, President Roosevelt recently announced that he is sending a commission to England to survey 'British industrial relations.'"

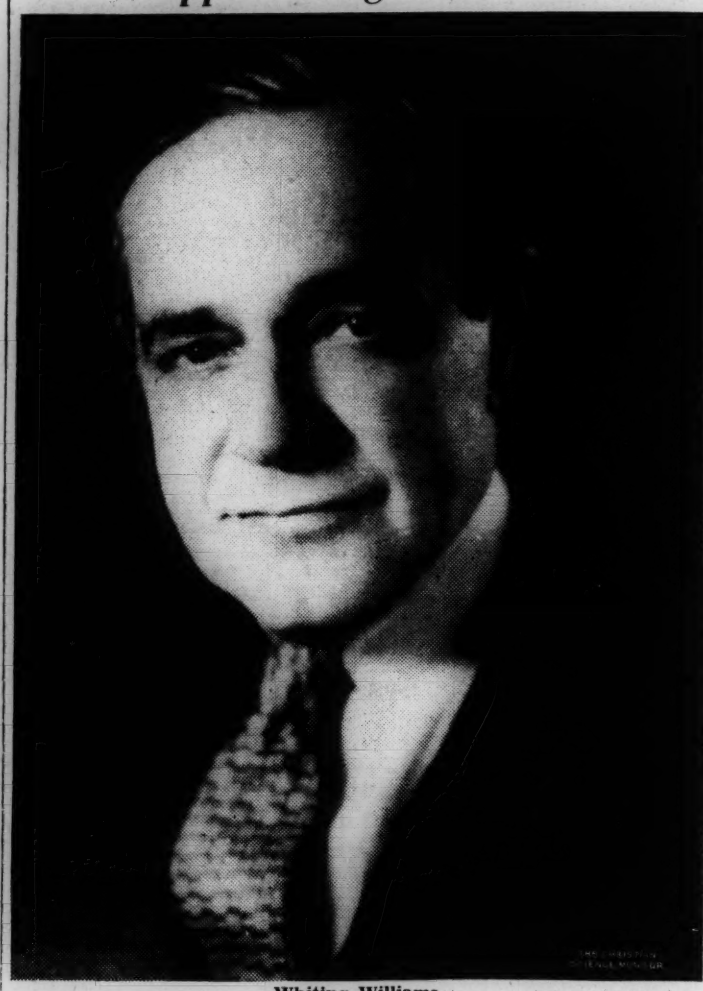
Means 'Fixed Wage'

"If we raise the wage platform here by passing the wage-hour bill," the labor writer predicted, "we will find that the ladder of opportunity is being lowered at the same time. As workers come to depend on Government to raise their wages, they will find that the thing they will raise them. As in the WPA, hard work will not be rewarded."

"I have been talking to numerous WPA groups recently and I find their attitude has changed a good deal in the last few months."

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Opposes Wage-Hour Bill



Whiting Williams

Cleveland Labor Expert Calls Plan Opposed to Best Interests of Workers in America

Socialists Urge Roosevelt to Act On Mayor Hague

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 13 (AP)—Massachusetts Socialists today urged President Roosevelt to remove Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J., as vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee because of his "dictatorial rule" concerning "free speech and free assembly."

A resolution, adopted at the closing session of the Party's State Convention yesterday, warned the President that if he took no action he "must take full responsibility for the fascistic actions of his democratic national vice-chairman."

Lynn Officials Give Once-Over To Stadium Plot

LYNN, Mass., June 13 (AP)—Mayor J. Fred Manning and John Morrissey, Superintendent of Parks, discovered today they had spent that time moving 57,000 square feet of grass in Lynn's new municipal stadium.

Following Saturday's rain, Superintendent Morrissey decided the grass would be seriously damaged if uncut today when 15,000 school children were to begin rearing for a pageant in honor of the 150th anniversary of the national Constitution.

Wage-Hour Bill Hailed by Walsh As N. E. Triumph

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, said today the wage-hour bill was "an outstanding victory for New England with elimination of regional differentials in wages and hours of employment."

Under the provisions of the legislation written by House and Senate representatives in conference, Senator Walsh said "competitive industries, whether in New England, the South, or the West must now pay the same minimum wages and work the same hours."

Pointing out that the bill could not eliminate differentials in wages above the minimum set by Congress, Senator Walsh said, however, "a reasonable living minimum wage tends to increase all wages above the minimum."

Application of the proposed law, Senator Walsh said, would cause "some general disturbances to industries, temporarily, while they adjust themselves to the new and rigid standards."

But, he added, northern states would be "released from the barnacles of differentials that have caused an exodus of their industries and burdened them with unfair competition."

Provisions of the measure for wage differentials, according to classifications listed in the bill, would not permit such wage differences on a regional basis, he said.

As an example, he said, the industrial board appointed to consider standards for the cotton textile industry might determine that 32 cents an hour was the proper minimum for plants employing 30 cents for mills employing more.

These provisions, Senator Walsh asserted, would apply to northern and southern mills.

Other New England members of Congress, however, declined comment on the measure until they could study the proposed legislation more carefully.

year will be substantially reduced. He also credited his administration with having exceeded by 600 the number of old-age pension payments anticipated when the plan was drawn.

Driven Into
What economies the State's administration has accomplished, Senator Fernald contended, it was driven into when the sales tax measure was defeated and it was forced to curtail budget estimates which had been based on the extra income the sales tax would have provided. Most of the economies adopted were based on suggestions he, himself, had made in the Legislature. Maintaining the ad-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

U.S.-Canadian Amity Acquires Another Link

Peace Shaft Is Unveiled
at Vermont-Quebec
Boundary Line

Gov. Aiken Speaks

NORTON, Vt., June 13 (AP)—Commemorating more than a century of friendly feeling between the United States and Canada a peace monument stood today at the international boundary at Norton and Stanhope, Province of Quebec.

The monument was unveiled yesterday by George D. Aiken, Governor of Vermont, and Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec.

Inscriptions in English and French were carved in the shaft erected by the St. Johnsbury Chamber of Commerce.

"Dedication of such a monument," Governor Aiken said, "should be considered as a rededication of our thousands of miles of border fortified only by mutual friendship and understanding."

"The monument to the good will of our nations has not created our great friendship. Rather our friendship is merely symbolized by it."

A detachment of Royal Guards of Ottawa and Royal Mounted Police accompanied the Canadian party, which included several members of Parliament. Two hundred residents from both sides of the border were guests of Coaticook, P. Q., citizens at a dinner in the evening.

The Vermont Governor paid tribute to the French founders of Quebec for carrying on the "life of purity" of the French tradition in Canada.

Vermonters, he added, likewise carry on their independence and for their determination to form their own opinions without the help of "propaganda agencies."

The monument was erected by the St. Johnsbury Rotary Club to commemorate more than a century of peace between the two countries across the longest unfortified border in the world.

COATICOOK, Que., June 13 (CP)—Plans of the Quebec Government to co-operate with the state of Vermont in the construction of a good-will highway from Sherbrooke to Lyndonville, Vt., were announced last night by J. S. Bourque, Minister of Public Works. The minister spoke at a banquet tendered in observance of the unveiling of a large monument on the international boundary line between Stanhope, Que., and Norton, Vt.

Cranston Firemen Reminded Politics No Part of Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CRANSTON, R. I., June 13 (AP)—Eighteen months out of every two years the firemen can be counted on to have their ears keyed for the first clang of the station bell, but for the other six months, the City Fathers say, they become politics-minded.

As an example, he said, the industrial board appointed to consider standards for the cotton textile industry might determine that 32 cents an hour was the proper minimum for plants employing 30 cents for mills employing more.

These provisions, Senator Walsh asserted, would apply to northern and southern mills.

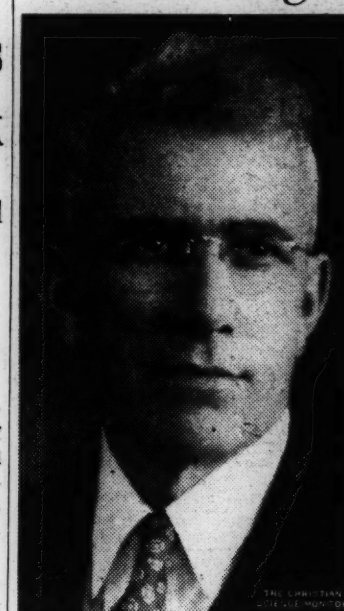
Other New England members of Congress, however, declined comment on the measure until they could study the proposed legislation more carefully.

year will be substantially reduced. He also credited his administration with having exceeded by 600 the number of old-age pension payments anticipated when the plan was drawn.

Driven Into
What economies the State's administration has accomplished, Senator Fernald contended, it was driven into when the sales tax measure was defeated and it was forced to curtail budget estimates which had been based on the extra income the sales tax would have provided. Most of the economies adopted were based on suggestions he, himself, had made in the Legislature. Maintaining the ad-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Renewing More Than Century of Peace



George D. Aiken

Governor of Vermont



Maurice Duplessis

Premier of Quebec

Unveiling Peace Monument on the Canadian Border

Erected by St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Rotary Club

Court Upholds Hurley on Highway Bill

Boston Today

Measure Is Back Where It Started

Governor Hurley won a preliminary victory over the Republican leaders of the Legislature today when the State Supreme Court ruled, in an advisory opinion, that the Legislature had illegally enacted a bill to distribute \$8,000,000 to cities and towns for highway purposes.

The opinion of the court had been awaited for more than a week to settle the situation that resulted when Attorney General Paul A. Dever ruled the bill was illegal.

The Court's opinion upheld the ruling of Mr. Dever, which the Governor had endorsed. It added, however, that the Governor erred in vetoing the measure, since it was not properly before him. Political observers held, however, that he only had vetoed it to "make sure"

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Boston Today

Poet Frost Plans Writing of Prose

Robert Frost, internationally known poet and twice winner of the Pulitzer prize for poetry, declared he might "buckle down to writing prose"—a field he has shunned so far—as he announced his resignation as a member of the Amherst College faculty last night.

The first book, he said, would probably be a description of his experiences in educational institutions with which he has been connected in the past.

Mr. Frost has been associated with Amherst for the past 22 years, the last 12 as professor-in-residence without formal teaching duties. He said he resigned because of "misgivings as to my value to the college as a 'no-time' teacher," which he defined as a "specialist in the kind of teaching everyone does more or less of—that is by what he represents on the campus and in the world at large."

The college board of trustees will consider his resignation Saturday.

On the subject, the Governor pointed to the constitutional provision that present districts shall run only until the first week in January, 1939. The Legislature holds the opinion, however, that since there is no penalty for failure to redistrict, this is a directory rather than a mandatory provision.

Mr. Frost contended that any new districts set up would not go into effect until 1939 and that there is therefore no hurry. It is also pointed out that a study of this sort requires five or six months to complete. Since the House Rules Committee reported out the Governor's request as an order rather than as a resolve, Governor Hurley will not be able to veto the vote.

Not a single dissenter was recorded in the Senate vote today. And in both branches the Democrats voted with the Republicans against Governor Hurley.

Buying Light At Shoe Exhibit

Boston's Shoe Fair of last week held in the Hotel Statler saw the largest attendance of buyers in history. The nearly 500 exhibitors displayed the number of shoes that buyers were not placing large orders because of the present uncertain economic situation throughout the country. Retailers and

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Redistricting Demand Refused

Without a dissenting vote, the Massachusetts Legislature has turned thumbs down on Gov. Charles F. Hurley's demand for a general redistricting of representative, senatorial, and councilor districts this year. The immediate action was concluded today when the Senate concurred with the House in adopting an order referring the redistricting problem to a recess commission of the Legislature to be composed of eight Senators and 24 Representatives.

Governor Hurley recently demanded the redistricting even if it were to keep the legislators in Boston all summer. In his special mes-

U. S. Declared Holding Fate of Democracy

The future of democracy, and of Christianity, will be decided in the next 50 years, declared William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany, before some 800 persons attending a mass meeting last night at Symphony Hall held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee for a Concurred Peace Effort to save democracy.

If Christianity is to survive, depends predominantly, if not entirely, on what course the United States follows in foreign affairs and world politics, he insisted.

Mr. Dodd came out strongly in favor of free international trade,

and he laid direct blame for much of the present frozen and curtailed trading situation to the American tariff policy. Since the Civil War, he declared, every Congressional action along that line, except in 1914, was to raise the barriers higher. The country is paying for the rise of Hitler in Germany. What makes it worse, he said, was that business minorities had built up these disastrously high tariff walls contrary to the will of the majority. With democracy working so poorly in the United States, he intimated, was America at present in any position to teach democracy to other countries?

Places Blame
The former Ambassador to Germany declared that France, Britain, and—yes—the United States had nobody to blame but themselves for the rise of Hitler in Germany. The only democracy the German people had ever been able to put into operation failed, he insisted, because of the failure of other democratic countries to practice what they preached, to raise the Versailles Treaty when there was yet time, and because of the selfish interests of munitions manufacturers here and abroad who prevented disarmament from ever getting beyond the speech-making stage.

If democracy fails, if the light of Christianity is blown out in Europe (even now Hitler, Mr. Dodd declared, was assuming the role of the present-day savior of the world) the blame, he indicated, will lie at the door of the United States. If America is to save democracy he insisted it must first of all learn to co-operate with other democratic peoples.

Upton Close, author and expert on China and the Far East, another speaker on the program, warned his audience that unless China stopped

Ronan 'in Line' For Elevation To Judgeship

Dever's Chief Assistant
Mentioned as Successor
to Justice Rugg

Tries Many Cases

Governor Hurley to Add to
Now Established Fame
as Judge-Maker

The possibility that James J. Ronan, First Assistant Attorney General, may be appointed to the Supreme Judicial Court to fill the vacancy left by the late Chief Justice Arthur Prentiss Rugg's death today as State House observers discussed Gov. Charles F. Hurley's future action.

The vacant post will provide the Governor with a second judicial appointment and further entrenches him as the "judgemaker" Chief Executive of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ronan, considered one of the ablest lawyers in Massachusetts, has been the chief assistant of a former Governor, Attorney General, since the beginning of the latter's first term. It is claimed for him that he has tried as many cases in the courts as any other person. He has served as Auditor and Master on cases for both the Superior and Supreme courts.

Other Possibilities Loom
Whether Mr. Ronan would be appointed Chief Justice or whether an existing Associate Justice would be promoted and Mr. Ronan appointed to succeed the latter was problematical, but most State House observers and many close associates of Governor Hurley were certain that Mr. Ronan would be appointed to the high court.

Of course, other possibilities loomed, not the least of which was Frederick W. Bracken, former Mayor of Boston, who was praised so highly by Governor Hurley when he retired from the Mayoralty. On that occasion the Governor intimated Mr. Mansfield would be given some high court post when one became available. But Mr. Bracken was believed Mr. Ronan had a better chance than Mr. Mansfield for the present vacant position.

Some observers considered it possible that Governor Hurley will elevate Judge Henry T. Lummus, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to the Chief Justiceship, and name Mr. Ronan to succeed Mr. Lummus. Others contended promotion may be extended either to Charles H. Donahue, Fred T. Field, or Louis S. Cox, all associates of the Governor. The Supreme Court, Judge Cox was recently elevated by Governor Hurley from the Superior to the Supreme Court.

Governor's Action Upheld
It is considered possible that Mr. Dever may demand the Ronan appointment in return for a decision to run for re-election rather than as a gubernatorial opponent of Governor Hurley.

In two recent Supreme Court cases Mr. Ronan won decisions upholding the Governor's action in ousting Howard Haines Murphy as State Commissioner of Agriculture and in making the pre-primary convention repeal bill emergency legislation. In both cases the decisions had the effect of widening considerably the Governor's power.

Governor Hurley probably will delay submitting to the Executive Council the name of his nominee until Wednesday, June 22.

Governor Hurley has more judicial vacancies to fill than any other previous Massachusetts Governor. Of the 32 vacancies during his administration 16 resulted from Justices retiring under the three-fourths salary pension law passed

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

G. O. P. Contest High Light in Maine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUGUSTA, Maine, June 13—Top news in Maine the past week materialized at a Dover-Foxcroft Republican rally where two opponents in the party's bitter gubernatorial nomination fight—Gov. Lewis O.

The Week in Maine

Barrows and State Senator Roy L. Fernald—met on the same platform as speakers.

If newspaper headlines count, Mr. Fernald walked off with the honors for he saved for the occasion the campaign open only to underdogs a mid-campaign depression, now seems to be on the upswing again and according to reports, some of the politicians who were dismissing him with a 30,000 maximum are revising their estimates not a little bit.

Senator Fernald's constant campaigning—and he has been at it since the last Legislative session—and the many contacts he is making throughout the State are beginning to reap a harvest, his friends believe.

On the Upswing
Senator Fernald's candidacy, which sprang quickly into ascendancy as the campaign opened only to under-

year will be substantially reduced. He also credited his administration with having exceeded by 600 the number of old-age pension payments anticipated when the plan was drawn.

Driven Into
What economies the State's administration has accomplished, Senator Fernald contended, it was driven into when the sales tax measure was defeated and it was forced to curtail budget estimates which had been based on the extra income the sales tax would have provided. Most of the economies adopted were based on suggestions he, himself, had made in the Legislature. Maintaining the ad-

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(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair with rising temperature; moderate northerly winds; clearing and becoming variable.

For Central New England on Wednesday: There are indications of fair and warm weather, probably followed by rain showers in the late afternoon or night.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not so cool in the interior Tuesday and in southwest portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair and slightly warmer.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds diminishing Tuesday; partly overcast tonight; fair Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period June 13, 14, 15, 16, 1938, inclusive.

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers on the coast the beginning of the week; probably showers near middle and end of the week; temperatures near or slightly above normal except moderate temperatures near the beginning of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B	Minneapolis	62	76
Boston	58	88	New Orleans	68	90
Birmingham	76	84	New York	64	86
Chicago	62	70	Norfolk	70	82
Denver	62	80	Philadelphia	64	80
Helena	64	76	St. Louis	64	78
Kansas City	64	76	San Francisco	64	78
Los Angeles	66	88	Washington	62	86
Miami	80	84			

Day—7:30 a. m. D. 8 T. June 13.

B—Maximum, June 12.

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 12:30 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 12:01 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:31 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Boston University Night
(Entire house taken)
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters
Copies—
"Created Equal" by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project, 8:30.

Movies
University—
Gary Cooper in "The Adventures of Marco Polo." 2:45, 8:30. Also Kay Francis and Paul O'Brien in "Women Are Like That." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Three Comrades" with Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullivan, Franchot Tone, and Robert Young. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "The Lone Wolf in Paris" with Francis Lederer and Frances Drake. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 8:55.

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Radio Programs—Page 12

Boston—
"Slight Case of Murder" featuring Edward G. Robinson. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 8:30. Also "The Jones Family." 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 10:15.

Keith-Memorial—
"Three Blind Mice" featuring Loretta Young and Alan Jones. 8:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30. Also "The Saint in New York." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Adventures of Robin Hood" starring Errol Flynn. 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30. Also "The Divorce." 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Maverick." Also "The First Hundred Years" with Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

In the World of the Arts
New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Feature Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

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What's Going On in the Arts

Reproductions of Modern Art

At its galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street, the Boston Museum of Modern Art has installed an exhibition which is to remain on view throughout the summer. It consists of reproductions of paintings of impressionist, post-impressionist, and twentieth-century artists.

Improved processes have given more and more authenticity to reproductions of pictures in color, and in recent years we have all been within reach of art of various epochs because of the accuracy with which they can now be represented in photographs. Especially in the modern movement has the color been a great boon in reproduction, for in certain phases of painting, color is the very essence of the picture.

Going from picture to picture at the Art Club, we note the neat little pellets of pigment in Signac, the flaming tones of Van Gogh, the fiery hues of Matisse, the sonorous browns of Daubigny, another painter using color calculatingly, another effecting a different effect. What a flexible understanding of color! And how elegant! That some of the subtleties can be communicated to us through a mechanical process is fortunate indeed. In an age when original pictures by masters are out of reach because of cost, at least we may enjoy them by proxy.

The current exhibition is the largest of its kind ever held in Boston, and it is the most fully representative of the modern French school. In the winter we have seen originals shown in this very gallery, and we may now enlarge our understanding of the most eminent masters. Maybe visitors will be tempted to go on to the Boston Museum, where Courbet and Manet and Renoir and Monet and Degas may be seen in the original, and where they can experience the master's touch which often evades the mechanical process. While a reproduction may be remarkably like the original, it seems never to possess the lustrous and animated quality.

Looking at these pictures close up, we are full of admiration for this age of technique; standing off at a distance, we feel the mechanized hand, drawing everything subtle, and individual and special into a uniform, almost standardized quality, so that all the artists absorbed into a common brotherhood bearing some mutual family resemblance. But this is perhaps carping.

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Expert on Labor Finds Catch In Wage-Hour Bill

Wage-Hour Bill

(Continued from Page 11)

the last two years. They used to think a WPA job was great, but now they tell me they don't like it because there is no chance of getting a higher wage, no matter how hard or how well they work. The foreman simply tells them to lean on their shovels and take it easy.

"They have security, but it is security in one job and there is no ladder to a higher one. If the wage-hour bill is passed, this condition will be a fixed wage and a fixed job—security, but no ladder." Mr. Williams said this condition will be a fixed wage and a fixed job—security, but no ladder.

He was skeptical of the success of the C. I. O. "After every depression," he said, "some labor leaders arise, like the Knights of Labor, the I. W. O., the C. I. O., who urge one big union. They are like the I. W. O. man who talked to a bunch of us when I was 'bumming' some years ago.

"Think," he said to us, "how big and strong we'll be, when all the skilled workers, the semi-skilled workers and the unskilled workers join in one big union. Then, they will have to listen to us!"

"In a depression, the latter always accept the big union idea quickly, but when prosperity returns and they find out who is in control of their union, skilled workers get out. They don't want that ladder taken away from them."

Mt. Cadillac First In Sunrise Test; Katahdin Hopeful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 13.—To which mountain top—Katahdin or Cadillac—the sun makes its first morning greeting is still disputed in Maine. In an attempt to settle this problem, two groups of "timers" have recently made a test from the summits of these Maine peaks.

Seemingly Cadillac was the winner by a small margin. Yet Prof. Richard J. Lougee of Colby College tells the members of the Colby Outing Club, who made the test, that the question is not yet settled.

After studying the reports and calibrating the timepieces after the return of the parties, Professor Lougee announced that although the figures indicate that the Mt. Cadillac party saw the sun first, the atmospheric conditions on the mountain tops that morning caused a margin that invalidated the results. "Because of a haze on the horizon," he explained, "the sun could see a clear outline of the sun and so could not establish the instant that the first ray appeared."

However, using their best judgment, the time of the sunrise recorded on Cadillac in Acadia National Park, on Mount Katahdin, was 3:49:38 a. m. E. S. T., while at the time at Mt. Cadillac was recorded as 3:50:50. The apparent difference of 1 minute and 12 seconds in favor of Cadillac, according to Professor Lougee, is less than the possible inaccuracy of the watches, not authentic. The Colby College Outing Club plans to conduct further investigations along this line with the hope of eventually settling the controversy.

Pacific Seiner Critically Rated In Gloucester

GLoucester, Mass., June 13 (AP).—Veteran Gloucester fishermen to-day were comparing the seiner, Western Explorer, of Tacoma, Wash., with the fleet of six schooners which Capt. Sol Jacobs took around to the West Coast in the early eighties, to teach the fishermen of the Pacific how to catch halibut.

The Western Explorer arrived after a voyage of 45 days for the announced purpose of returning the compliment, by showing Gloucestermen how to catch tuna. It came escorted by a 200-horsepower diesel. Captain Jacobs required eight weeks to reach California, but the Panama Canal had not been dug and he was compelled to sail around Cape Horn. He made the westward voyage on the wings of the wind, under sail alone.

There was unanimity on at least one point—admiration for the Tacoma vessel's modern equipment and the luxurious quarters afforded her crew. Some of the old-timers, however, viewed her high superstructure with suspicion, hinted at a resemblance to a porgie steamer, and suspended judgment on her weatherly qualities until she has proven herself. They have been accustomed to vessels that carried more of their bulk below water than above, because their schooners had to possess stability to support towering masts and clouds of canvas.

Pavilion Collapses

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13 (AP).—A large section of the nationally famous Sherry Bathing Pavilion at Narragansett Pier collapsed shortly before midnight Saturday with a roar that awakened residents half a mile away.

32 Years on Bench

Arthur Prentice Rugg

Chief Justice of Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Passes On

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When the history of applied natural science is written, the laboratory sure to have an important chapter is that of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge. There's something new going on there every day. Right now among many tasks these commercial chemists are tackling is an attempt to take the "silvers" out of toothpaste.

All of which means that one technician and several hundred dollars worth of delicate photomicrographic equipment are tied up in the attempt to remove silicates and the materials that cause scratching of tooth enamel, from the product of a client concern manufacturing toothpaste.

Another is prepared to carry out tests of paper quality; and just to keep him busy a few minutes he gave him a copy of The Christian Science Monitor. "Tell us something about it we don't know," was the challenge. A pair of scissors cut the newspaper into strips that were torn, chewed, wrinkled, blown and folded by various methods and the materials from which nothing about paper can be hidden announced:

"The Monitor's thickness is .0032 of an inch, it can be folded in the same exact place three times before it will break, the tensile strength (allowing for newspaper) is 100 pounds a square inch; its bursting strength is 16 grams; and due to porosity, 100 cubic centimeters of air will pass through a sample every 45 seconds.

One of the world's finest constant temperature ovens is in the laboratory. It is accurate to within 10-1000 of a degree, an accuracy necessary for measuring the acidity of various commercial products. Storage batteries, for example, must have a constant temperature in order to have a standardized product. Knowing the pH, or degree of acidity, to various grades of milk, allows creameries to know beforehand its souring ability for cheese or its churnability for butter.

Perfumes and Patents
Probably the laboratory's most appealing work is that of Dr. C. A. Crocker, the most highly scented room in the building. His specialty is perfumes; and through an elaborate system of analysis he is able to telegraph his odors around the world, using symbols which leave no doubt in the mind of the traveling chemist-receiver as to just what odor any newly devised perfume would have.

In the basement are machine shops for constructing new equipment for the technicians as well as for the cleaning of shop with all the latest cleaning gadgets, and also a miniature, but absolutely complete, paper mill capable of receiving wood pulp at one end and cranking out literally reams of paper at the other end.

Though industry take a different tale, according to Little Company

Appointed to Bench in 1906
Mr. Rugg was serving his thirty-second year on the Supreme Court bench, having been appointed Associate Justice in 1906 by Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr. In 1911 Gov. Eugene N. Foss elevated him to the Chief Justice position, making the first time in the Court's history that its junior member received such an honor. At the time of his original appointment in 1906 Mr. Rugg was the youngest man ever to become Associate Justice.

The Chief Justice was born in Sterling, Mass., on Aug. 20, 1862, a descendant of the Rugg family which settled in Worcester County in 1650. In the same town he started his legal career, after completing his law course at Boston University. Practicing law there, Mr. Rugg graduated from Amherst College. During his B. U. studies, Mr. Rugg worked in a Boston restaurant to finance his way.

Prior to his Supreme Court appointment, Mr. Rugg practiced law for years, served as President of the Worcester County Bar Association, Assistant District Attorney of the Massachusetts Middle District, and City Solicitor of Worcester.

Soon Raised to Partnership
So proficient a lawyer was Mr. Rugg that within five years after he entered the law office of John B. Thayer of Worcester, Mr. Thayer made him a partner in the firm. The ability of Mr. Rugg as a trial lawyer was well known.

Mr. Rugg served as president of the American Antiquarian Society, was a member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, a member of the Council of the American Law Institute, and many other organizations.

So thoroughly was Mr. Rugg a "bookish" man that one of his associates once remarked that the first time Mr. Rugg could live in the Desert of Sahara if you gave him some books.

Throughout his career Chief Justice Rugg was known as a prodigious worker, writing practically all the important Supreme Court opinions himself.

Numerous Honorary Degrees
His work was so widely appreciated that several colleges, including Harvard University, Boston University, Amherst College, Williams College, and Boston College conferred honorary degrees upon him. In comments today, Judge Fred T. Field, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, declared Mr. Rugg was "among the outstanding judges of the nation."

Another Supreme Court Associate, Judge Henry T. Lummus, said: "His passing is a great loss both to the Court and the Commonwealth."

Judge Louis S. Cox, another Associate Justice of the high court, said, "His great learning, tremendous industry, and unswerving adherence to the fundamental principles of the law was tempered by a broad knowledge of affairs. His decisions have shown a clarity of understanding and adherence to the principles of law laid down by his predecessors."

Rugg's Abilities As Jurist Won National Fame

Chief Justice Arthur Prentice Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, who passed on yesterday, was considered one of the Nation's foremost judges, his decisions in important cases being quoted frequently throughout the country.

Only the presence of two other Massachusetts men, Louis D. Brandeis and Oliver Wendell Holmes, on the United States Supreme Court, is believed, prevented Chief Justice Rugg's elevation to that Court during the Administrations of either President Harding or President Coolidge.

Among Justice Rugg's most notable decisions were those in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and the Pelletier and Tufts removal proceedings.

Value of Research Proved By Laboratory's Prosperity

By Laboratory's Prosperity

Lord Kelvin's dictum that "the life and soul of science is its practical application," seems borne out by the number of new things, new jobs, new factories, new industries flourishing today in the northeastern United States whose business progress can be traced directly to research. A staff writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has investigated representative industrial plants and associated research laboratories. This is the fourth of eight articles.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
The last few years have been good to us. Our men are busy all the time. The broad technological issues involved in many new products and methods of manufacture are often outside the most effective scope of both inventor and patent attorney. Such cases need the services of a technical organization familiar with scientific principles and plant practices in many branches of industry. During the past few years a major part of our work has come to consist of helping manufacturers with the technological aspects of their patent problems.

Boys' Experiments
For the beginnings of Arthur D. Little, Inc., one must hark back to an afternoon in the Grammar School of Portland, Maine, when the momentous question "Have you got a dime?" was asked of Arthur D. Little, then a 12-year-old. It resulted in the transfer of his entire capital to the questioner, who, in return, showed some chemical experiments.

The very primitive experiments which followed, including an explosion which alone was worth the money, made so deep an impression on the boy's imagination that he announced to his father that he was going to be a chemist. When he grew up, ultimately, after a course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and some years of plant experience, he opened his consulting laboratory in Boston in 1886.

Which slowly developed into one of the most famous organizations in the world of chemists and engineers. Gradually, as new trails led to profit, the paths were widened and the work multiplied. With the slow building of good will by repeated successes in the solution of small problems, larger opportunities came. Facilities were extended, special equipment added and most important of all, many highly trained technologists were added to the staff.

Chief among the men who have built up this organization is Arthur D. Little, who until now each year's business is as great in volume as the whole first 18 years.

Since one way to establish new markets is to make a better or a cheaper product, much of the present work is along this line. Improving the control and record of processes, equipment, or otherwise reducing manufacturing costs.

So fast do the developments of scientific research approach today, and often with such profound effect upon established industries, that balance sheets and records of past earnings are no longer considered safe guides to conclusions regarding future prospects. In fact, it seems to many investors today, that profits and dividends are in direct proportion to the efficiency of a plant's research department.

Little Company
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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale is in Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs Appear in Blackface (Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEL-508m 990kc-WBZ-303m 1230kc-WNAC-244m 1410kc-WAAB-213m 1500kc-WMEX-200m

5:00 The Boston Hour... 5:15 The Boston Hour... 5:30 The Boston Hour... 5:45 The Boston Hour... 6:00 News... 6:15 News... 6:30 News... 6:45 News... 7:00 Variety... 7:15 Variety... 7:30 Variety... 7:45 Variety... 8:00 Variety... 8:15 Variety... 8:30 Variety... 8:45 Variety... 9:00 Variety... 9:15 Variety... 9:30 Variety... 9:45 Variety... 10:00 Variety... 10:15 Variety... 10:30 Variety... 10:45 Variety... 11:00 Variety... 11:15 Variety... 11:30 Variety... 11:45 Variety... 12:00 Variety... 12:15 Variety... 12:30 Variety... 12:45 Variety... 1:00 Variety... 1:15 Variety... 1:30 Variety... 1:45 Variety... 2:00 Variety... 2:15 Variety... 2:30 Variety... 2:45 Variety... 3:00 Variety... 3:15 Variety... 3:30 Variety... 3:45 Variety... 4:00 Variety... 4:15 Variety... 4:30 Variety... 4:45 Variety... 5:00 Variety... 5:15 Variety... 5:30 Variety... 5:45 Variety... 6:00 Variety... 6:15 Variety... 6:30 Variety... 6:45 Variety... 7:00 Variety... 7:15 Variety... 7:30 Variety... 7:45 Variety... 8:00 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In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 11)

wholesalers preferred to go on a month-to-month buying basis. This hesitation, however, was not taken as an indication that any break in prices was anticipated. The general feeling seemed to be that shoe prices were as low as possible with leather prices and labor costs at their present level. Under existing economic circumstances the orders taken at the Fair are generally adjudged satisfactory.

Much of the demand of the fair centered around women's shoes of the cheaper grade. Among the firms producing this type of shoe is Bata, the Czechoslovakian concern against which not so long ago the United States-Czech trade pact nearly floundered. There was also noticeable among the exhibits of women's shoes a tendency to go in for dressy styles, aiming through pleats and fancy stitching to reflect dress styles.

It was just ten years ago that C. F. Kettering, speaking before the Boston Chamber of Commerce declared: "If you men want to see the worst depression this country ever had, just don't buy that extra necktie or pair of shoes that you could do without." That remark was made, it must be remembered, in the heyday of the 20's boom. Failure of individuals to buy that extra pair of shoes might not have caused the depression of 1932, but the buying of an extra pair of shoes a person, it is pointed out, could do much to pull the country out of the 1938 depression.

(Continued)

of it," in case it should have been found to be properly before him. The bill, which would have appropriated \$8,000,000 for the highway fund, was enacted before the Governor had signed the regular budget for 1938. Republicans claimed that this was legal, because the bill, they said, was not an appropriation measure, but a "distribution" measure.

The opinion of the high court overturned this view, endorsing that of the Attorney General that the bill was, in fact, an appropriation measure and, under the Constitution, could not be enacted until the budget had been signed by the Governor.

For this reason, the bill is still before the House of Representatives for its consideration, the court declared. The House and Senate may now go through the motions of enacting the measure properly and send it to the Governor again for his consideration, with the assurance that this time everything will be in order.

The dispute, in effect, will now start over again. The Governor has been urging that the \$8,000,000 of highway money be transferred to the general fund in order to reduce the State tax on cities and towns from \$18,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Revere Mayor Again Candidate

Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere, who has been indicted on charges of larceny and embezzlement by the Suffolk County special grand jury, announced his candidacy for re-election at a dinner in the Moorish Castle, Revere Beach, last night.

In making his announcement, the Mayor called the beach city "the cleanest city in the Commonwealth," and told his audience not to be misled by "propaganda" directed at Revere.

Mayor O'Brien, however, must make his candidacy conditional. It was pointed out by Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman at the time of his indictment that should the Mayor be convicted of either of the charges, he can never again seek elective office under the laws of Massachusetts. In fact, a conviction would automatically remove him from his office as Mayor, he said.

Rhododendrons To Be Exhibited

Rhododendrons, past their prime outdoors, will bloom in full glory at Horticultural Hall on Thursday and Friday of this week, when the annual June Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is held. The rhododendrons have been retarded in cold storage so that they would not flower too early. The exhibition is open free to the public on Thursday from 2 to 9 p. m. and on Friday from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Exhibition Hall is to be transformed into a formal garden with hedges, a pool and garden accessories. Peonies as well as rhododendrons will be featured. In the small hall, a wide variety of roses, delphiniums, aquilegia, fuchsias, heliotropes, and other plants will be on exhibition.

A new wrinkle at this year's show will be the display of orchid arrangements in shadow boxes, a method usually used only for cut flower arrangements. Strawberries, cherries, and vegetables will lend a practical note to the show.

Strike Closes Security Mills

A strike was called today by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. against the Security Mills, Inc., of Newton, manufacturers of knit cloths, resulting in closing of the mill. About 110 employees are affected.

The dispute is over renewal of a union contract which expired last May 1. Negotiations since that time have centered around demands of the management for wage reductions and demands of the union for extra pay for overtime and a union shop.

Judge Philip Rubenstein, of the Boston Juvenile Court, is treasurer of the company. In a statement

Congressman Collects Back Pay



Representative Alphonse Roy Gets \$14,000 Check From Kenneth Romney, Right. Roy Was Voted the New Hampshire Seat of Arthur B. Jenks, Republican, and Is Here Shown Collecting His Salary and Traveling Expenses From the House Sergeant-at-Arms.

issued today, J. Harry Boyce, president of the T. W. O. C. local, said: "There is a definite causal relation between low wages and juvenile delinquency. Poor working conditions will never correct this evil. A judge in the Juvenile Court should realize this fully."

At the mill, it was said Judge Rubenstein was not there, but another official asserted the company had offered to arbitrate the matter before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, or any other impartial body, and that the union had refused to arbitrate.

Latex Tanks Added To Port Facilities

Port of Boston's facilities advanced another step today when six new 20,000-gallon tanks for handling imports of latex were officially put into service, the latex being pumped from the tank holds of the new Dutch steamer Weltevreden, in from the Netherlands Indies on its initial voyage.

The tanks are at the Army Base, owned by the Dunlop Tire Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., which imports considerable latex for use in the production of tires. The tanks are said to be the third installation of their kind in the world, the other two being at Liverpool and Havre. Pipes come from the tanks to the edge of the pier, where rubber hoses make connections with the pipes aboard ship.

Rubber interests from many parts of the world attended the official opening of the new tanks, pronounced a decided addition to port of Boston's facilities. The movement of latex to Boston is sufficiently heavy to make Boston the second port of the country for imports of that product.

Toy Gun Figures In Sunday Hold-Up

Combined efforts of citizens and police brought about the arrest of a man within five minutes of the time he is alleged to have stolen \$250 at gunpoint from Schrafft's, 356 Boylston Street, yesterday afternoon. Refusing to be awed by the sight of the gun, which later proved to be a 12-cent toy pistol, Miss Bernice Blodgett of Boston, cashier, declined to give him the money in her cage. He snatched it from her, however, and fled through the door.

As he went out he was pursued by two fountain clerks, Robert Boutiller and Maurice Walsh, both of Cambridge. Passers-by, including a guide and a group of taxi drivers, joined in the chase. Joseph Cappey of Medford drove after him in his cab, and when he saw the man enter another cab, drove to the Back Bay police station and picked up Patrolmen Edward Allison and Joseph Faustlich. The chase ended near Fenway Park, where the man was captured.

Held under suspicion of armed robbery, the man gave the name of Paul Revere Burke of South Bend, Indiana. Police, after checking his

fingerprints, said he is Paul Chester Coulter, of Leominster. Police said he had \$250 on his person when arrested.

Alleged Still Owners Arrested

Five alleged operators of a \$1,000,000 still which covered an underground area of nearly a city block in Mattapan were in federal custody today waiting for arraignment this afternoon charged with running the still. They are Harry and Joseph J. Waldman of Dorchester, who were arrested on Saturday night; Maximilian Lavin of Brighton; Manuel Schwartz of Dorchester and William McMahon of Dorchester who voluntarily surrendered themselves this morning at the Federal Building.

Discovery and seizure of the elaborate distilling machinery marked the end of a long investigation by members of the Alcohol Tax Unit. So impregnable was the bootlegging establishment that federal men and police officers spent 12 hours digging into it.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert W. Meserve said today that five other men have been indicted on the same secret indictment by a federal grand jury and that one of them has been arrested in New York.

Owes \$1,071,161 With \$100 Assets

Listing liabilities of \$1,071,161 and assets of \$100, Howard H. Davenport of 86 Munroe Street, Somerville, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court today.

Davenport, who gave his occupation as sales manager, declared his three largest unsecured creditors to be the Federal National Bank for approximately \$69,000, the Railroad Shares Corporation for approximately \$467,000 of interest, and the Seaboard Utilities Shares Corporation for approximately \$446,000 of principal interest. All of these institutions are now defunct.

Secured claims, the petition stated, amount to \$130,000 on shares of stock issued in the main to banks. There was also listed \$25,000 secured on bills and notes on which other parties must pay.

Judges

(Continued from Page 11)

In 1937, 14 from the passing on of Judges, and two through promotions.

Governor Hurley has already filled two Supreme Court vacancies, made five appointments to the Superior Court bench, two appointments to the Land Court and three to the Probate Courts. The rest of the appointments were made to positions on the Municipal or District Courts. Of these 18 were District Court appointments.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Steamship	Sailing	Due
*Manhattan	June 15	Cobh	June 21	Boston	June 15 8:00 am
*Normandie	June 15	Havre	June 20	Boston	June 15 8:00 am
*Aquitania	June 15	Cherbourg	June 21	Boston	June 15 8:00 am
*Bremen	June 15	Hamburg	June 20	Boston	June 15 8:00 am
*Deutschland	June 15	Hamburg	June 24	Boston	June 15 8:00 am
*Am. Trader	June 17	Plymouth	June 26	Boston	June 17 12:00 pm
*Conte Di Savoia	June 18	Gibraltar	June 24	Boston	June 17 8:00 am
*Samarina (Bos)	June 18	Glasgow	June 26	Boston	June 17 8:00 am
*Europa	June 21	Cherbourg	June 27	Boston	June 17 8:00 am

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Steamship	Sailing	Due
*Montevideo	June 15	San Francisco	June 21	Boston	June 16 8:30 pm
*Manzanillo	June 15	San Pedro	June 23	Boston	June 18 8:30 pm
*Nagasaki	June 15	San Francisco	June 26	Boston	June 18 8:30 pm
		Victoria	June 27	Boston	June 18 8:30 pm

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Steamship	Sailing	Due
*Pres. Jefferson	June 21	Seattle	June 23	Boston	June 18 8:30 pm
*Empress of Japan	June 21	Seattle	June 25	Boston	June 20 8:30 pm

*Germany only. *Except France. †France. Other European countries special address. ‡Special address. †Except Germany, France, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. Italy and Mediterranean countries, Ireland and Scotland only.

Air-Mail Service
Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).
Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes for South Pacific Post Office Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Africans Smile: Cocoa Crop Money Buys U. S. Goods

Port of Boston Business

"The goose hangs high" on the Gold and Ivory coasts of Africa, for the cocoa bean crop has been harvested and native pickers have been paid off!

Pay off time in Africa spells prosperity for American manufacturers, the accumulated wages permitting the natives to buy electric refrigerators, radios, and motorcars—and most of them seek the high-priced article.

From another angle too, American industry benefits by pay off time on the Gold Coast! It means another harvest of cocoa beans is ready for shipment to the United States and other consuming countries. Cocoa accounts for 56 per cent of total exports of British West Africa, the Gold Coast.

Port of Boston's commerce benefits by the movement of cocoa beans, thousands of bags arriving here last week, according to Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, today.

Boston imports are only a part of the 650,000,000 pounds of cocoa beans imported by the United States annually, which go into the production of chocolate and cocoa products. And Uncle Sam assures purity of candy, chocolate, and confectionery by scrutinizing imports of the cocoa beans and rejecting any lots that might not be up to standard.

Federal figures show the value of chocolate and cocoa products, made in the United States, but not including confectionery, to have been \$19,541,000, in 1929—a year before economic unrest upset about all normal activities. When the value of products of the confectionery trade is added—the value in 1929 being \$393,270,000—some idea of the magnitude and importance of the cocoa bean industry to the total trade of the country is obtained.

Besides cocoa beans, which enter the country free of duty, large quantities of sheepskins from Argentina, crude rubber from the Far East, bananas from the tropics, and other "free of duty" products arrived at Boston last week, Mr. McGrath said.

Port of Boston business for the week ended June 11, in statistical summary:

Classifications	1938	1937
Imports for consignment	\$1,874,276	\$4,931,127
Imports for warehouse	224,641	1,229,423
Withdrawal from warehouse	258,471	1,016,672
House for consumption	244,747	684,293
Duties collected	185,198	2,654,514
Wool imports (lbs)		
July 1 to		
June 11	20,342,148	156,812,936
Duties collected	\$19,151,041	\$44,844,876

World Relations Institute of N. E., June 28 to July 8

The New England Institute of International Relations will be held on the Wellesley College campus in Wellesley, Mass., during this coming summer, from June 28 to July 8.

The Institute is one of 11 sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and associated organizations. Already a number of ministers, teachers, businessmen, leaders of women's clubs and civic organizations, and individual students of world affairs have indicated their intention of participating in the discussions.

George Sells of 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, Mass., is the Director again this year. The institutes are non-sectarian and non-political. The discussions are led, and the evening public lectures are given, by recognized authorities on different aspects of international affairs from the United States, Europe, the Far East, and Latin America. Round-table forums and individual conferences are held between formal lectures and classes.

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Commencement Day Exercises Held in Many N. E. Colleges

(Continued from Page 1)

stripped our wisdom and ability to use and conserve it. As a result, we have come to depend too much upon material possessions rather than upon the development of personal worth in our search for the happy life.

"If we would keep our rich heritage we must maintain the same independent, self-reliant spirit that won for us our great, free nation."

The address by Dr. Cox drew to a dignified close a week end of impressive events opened by Dr. Marsh at Symphony Hall yesterday, with an appeal for the expression of more creative thinking. He warned that over-institutionalized living was making men into "Charles McCarthy's" with somebody else doing the thinking and talking for them.

Throughout New England, exhortations were made to 1938 graduates to defend democracy against the growing threats of marchers under the banners of "false liberalism."

University of Maine
At the University of Maine commencement observances in Orono, Dr. Robert G. Sproul, President of the University of California, cautioned that "both amateur and professional wreckers are today creating impressions of a murky world rises above the masses in any field of human effort other than destruction, owes his success, either to illegal methods, exploitation of his less fortunate brothers or to dishonest behavior of some sort."

The compelling task of the current generation, Dr. Sproul said, "is to maintain and strengthen democracy upon which alone can ever be built a world at peace."

Among those counseling the prospective leaders of the future to lay emphasis upon "spiritual values rather than aim at the dollar mark" was James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University, speaking before the 1938 graduates of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

"Most of you will occupy relatively inconspicuous places in society," he said, "and it is preposterous to suggest, as is often done on a college campus, that all college graduates are to be leaders. If, however, you think straight, work hard and live honestly, your college years will not have been wasted."

At Middlebury College, Vt., grad-

uates were told by Robert L. Duffus, world traveler and writer, that if democracy is to survive, "it must not doubt itself, compromise or yield a single principle or ideal. It must be a positive, fighting faith that is sure of the ground upon which it stands."

Echoes of sharply phrased denials for Christianization rather than militarization of world consciousness still rang in college halls yesterday by aspirants for degrees and diplomas, listening to baccalaureate addresses. Clifton D. Gray, President of Bates College, declared one of the most pointed addresses at the University of Maine, where he called for "fresh emphasis upon what has too often been forgotten... that education without religion is building a house upon the sands and that civilization without the light that comes from God cannot endure."

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Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Are Unchanged At 25 1/2 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week remained unchanged from the previous week at 25 1/2 per cent of capacity with no sign of change within the immediate future, says the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh mills increased activity 13 points to 19.3 per cent, Youngstown 4 points to 25 per cent and Buffalo 2 points to 23 per cent. Chicago lost 1/2 point to 22 per cent, the lowest rate since 1934. Eastern Pennsylvania also declined 1/2 point to 25.5 per cent, Birmingham 11 points to 58, New England 2 points to 25 and Cincinnati 6 points to 16. There was no change at St. Louis at 39.3 per cent, Detroit 18, Wheeling 38 and Cleveland 31.

Buying at Minimum
"Buying is confined to a minimum," says the report, "measured by current needs, and no accumulation of inventory is taking place. Volume of orders in June matches closely that of May and April, with a slight downward tendency."

"A carbuilding program by the Pennsylvania, covering more than 1000 units, gives some hope to eastern steelmakers but part of one steel may be taken from supplies now on hand so the tonnage to be bought is not increased. Approval of the Southern railroad cars, involving some 80,000 tons of steel, is still withheld and the belief is growing that it may be postponed."

"Public works of various kinds continue to furnish almost the only important tonnages in the structural and reinforcing markets. Placing of 8,800 tons of shapes for an addition to the government printing office in Washington leads in size. Union Pacific has placed 2425 tons for bridges and Tennessee Valley Authority has let 1500 tons of steel transmission towers and 1200 tons of shapes for a powerhouse."

Scrap Price Low
"Purchase of scrap tonnage by European consumers, as high as 350,000 tons of No. 1 and No. 2 heavy melting steel being involved, shows how far scrap has receded. The price being reported as \$10 and \$8.50, respectively, f. a. s. This is about half the figure paid for large tonnages the middle of last summer and about 5/8 under the second purchase in 1937."

"Automobile production regained in part losses of the preceding holiday week. Assemblies totaled 40,175, compared with 26,980 in the week ended June 4, and 115,937 in the week ended June 12, 1937."

"On the whole, prevailing prices do not assume much importance and are steady. Last week the composite of iron and steel was unchanged at \$38.38 and the finished steel composite at \$51.70. On a steel adjustment at Chicago the composite of steel scrap works sold 4 cents, to \$10.71. This is the lowest since July, 1935."

U. S. as Mortgage Lender Owns About 80,000 Dwellings

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—After five years as a home mortgage lender, the Government owns nearly 80,000 dwellings. About half of these were acquired through foreclosure in the last year.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which jumped into the real estate business in 1933 to save homes threatened with foreclosure in the depression, is five years old today. It loaned more than \$3,000,000,000 to about 1,000,000 home owners from June, 1933, through June, 1937. HOLC attaches said fewer foreclosures have occurred recently. In April, 3,253 foreclosures were instituted. This is 491 less than March and far down from the peak of around 8,000 a month in the fall of 1936.

About 30,000 borrowers have repaid loans in full; about 750,000 are making "satisfactory" payments; 115,000 are still making payments "that cause us to have hope"; while about 33,000 have repayment records indicating a "doubtful outcome."

Gen. Motors Sales Overseas Off in May

NEW YORK (AP)—May sales of General Motors cars and trucks in overseas markets declined 5.2 per cent to \$1,566 compared with \$3,306 in May, 1937, but for the first five months made a record total of 161,718, the corporation reported.

Sales for the five months were 4.6 per cent above the 154,609 units sold in the comparable period last year.

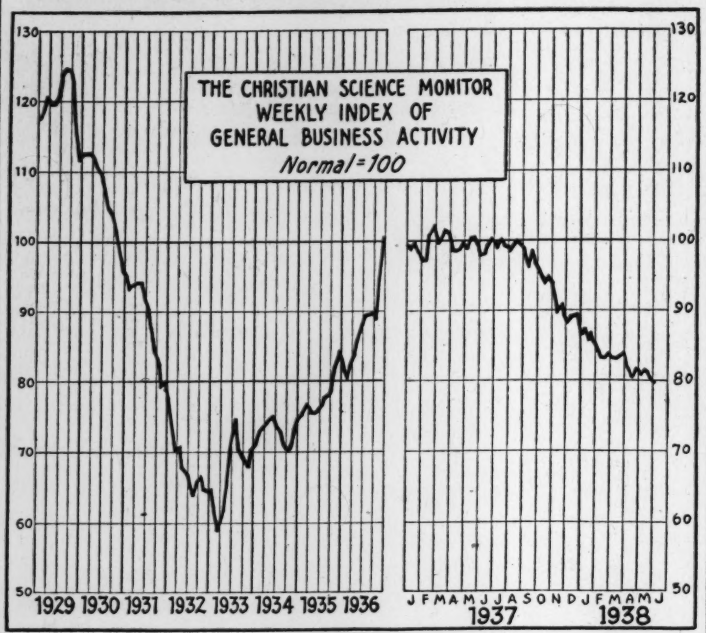
The figures included products of General Motors' domestic, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside the United States and Canada.

Poor's Says Recent Stock Upturn Chiefly Technical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—The uptick which has occurred since the beginning of the month in stock prices, says Poor's Investment Advisory Service, "has the earmarks of a technical rally rather than those of confident investment buying based upon improvement in industrial activity and earnings."

"Basically conditions do not appear to warrant a substantial rise in stock prices from the current level. Nothing more than a trading affair is anticipated at this juncture and advice to retain cash reserves still holds."

Monitor Weekly Business Index Recedes Further to a New Low



A further recession in general business activity in the week ended June 4 lowered The Christian Science Monitor weekly index to a new low level for the current decline. Breaking through the 80 level for the first time since 1935 the index registered 79.7 (preliminary) on June 4 as compared with 80.4 on May 22, and 98.0 on June 5, 1937.

Declines in the two components, electric power production and miscellaneous freight loadings, more than offset an advance in the bank debits series in the week containing the Memorial Day holiday. Allowances for the holiday influence eliminated a portion of the sharp declines in the power and loadings series, but for the former a decrease was contrary to expectations for an upturn on the basis of seasonal and trend factors, and the adjusted index dipped to a new low since June, 1935.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group dropped off substantially against a seasonal rise and the adjusted index declined for the third successive week. At its current level it is still above the low point of early April.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City, on the other hand, showed a slight increase in the week against a decline in the seasonal and the intramonthly factors.

Reports of business activity last week continued to show further declines with a few bright spots appearing here and there. In the steel industry ingot production was estimated at the same level as the preceding week but on the basis of a six-day week contrasted with a five-day week in the previous week the output estimate really represented a decline. Prospects of orders from the shipbuilding industry and government-financed public construction projects are the most promising factors in the steel field.

Automobile production rallied from the slump in the holiday week. In some instances orders have been

Salesmen's Crusade To Be Launched At New York Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—The National Salesmen's Crusade, a business stimulation movement in which all salesmen in the United States are being invited to participate, will be launched here Tuesday at a meeting attended by major industrial and sales leaders.

Twenty-one key cities of the United States, of which Boston is one, will be connected with the New York meeting by long-distance telephone hookups, and fully 15,000 business and civic leaders in the 21 cities will witness the launching of the drive of America's selling people.

The crusade is based on the simple fundamentals that "sales mean jobs" and that inspired salesmen can do much to help America's unemployed again to find places in industry and business. They can do this by ferreting out the additional sales needed at this time.

The idea was tested at Lincoln, Nebraska, last month by Victor W. Mason, President of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, and his executives, who went out and actually worked as retail salesmen to prove that there are still buyers today.

They proved that the crusade idea since September, 1934. The usually cheerful "Iron Age" continues its Cassandra-like comment of recent weeks on incoming orders.

Talks of steel price cuts keeps on, and a campaign to drive the consumers away. It seems that the only thing that holds steel prices up is that wages depend on them. The President's newest idea—man Thursday Arnold, seems out to get "right" (steel, cement) prices down while the inflationists are trying to get all prices (farm prices) up to 1928 levels ("do it we will"). Anyway, nobody sees an early pick-up in steel operations, whether prices are rigid or limp.

The week's instalment of dividend bad news was not as impressive as some recent weeks. United Corporation chided its stockholders by taking no action on the preference shares, which then dropped several points. Celanese omitted its first participating preferred dividend. Cannon Mills chided its 50-cent dividend in half; there were a few others.

Rail News Not Cheering
The railroad news was not cheering. Latest carloadings figure, after seasonal adjustment, was the lowest for the year, and around 1932 levels. Washington reports say one hour that the rail aid bill will pass, the next hour that it won't; the rail unions have their hooks in it, perhaps for bargaining purposes as they have used Wagner-Crosser bills in the past. Anyway the bill would only help the "border-line" roads. People are worried about Nickel Plate's maturity next fall. But the eighth wonder of the financial world is how Baltimore & Ohio is stay-

Sees U. S. Wool Prices Holding Relatively Steady
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said wool production and consumption prospects for the next few months indicated little change in present prices of American wool.

American supplies, including the new clip, were said to be considerably greater than mill requirements for the year.

Sloan Says 1939 Auto Output May Touch 1932 Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Unless there is a change in the present downward trend, next year's automobile business will be about equal to that of 1932, the low of the previous depression, according to a letter sent to stockholders of the General Motors Corporation by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman.

Declaring that the time of year has now been reached when sales of motor cars to consumers begin to decline, Mr. Sloan says that although it follows naturally that employment always starts downward at this season, jobs must decrease more than seasonally now in accordance with the adverse factors present.

Change in Trend Uncertain
"When there will occur a change in the present course of business is entirely a matter of conjecture," he adds. "The so-called 'recession' has become, in fact, a 'depression.' The national economy has become unbalanced due to too rapid an increase in wages and too rapid a shortening of hours in many key industries—purchasing power has thus become unbalanced in relation to prices."

"Superimposed upon this is the fact that there has been developing a growing lack of confidence and a fear to the future opportunities of American business enterprise due to the attitude of Government toward business as well as to economic policies that have been enacted as affecting the national economy and penalizing the operating efficiency of industry."

"Naturally, the sound remedy lies in the elimination of the causes. Regrettable as it is, there is lacking any such realistic approach to the problem. The policy apparently is to ignore largely the inherent

causes of the depression and to attempt to offset them by the creation of further credit where there is already a superabundance even to the extent that it cannot be used, and to embark upon a program of large Governmental expenditure in unproductive enterprise instead of eliminating the embargoes that now prevent the investment of very much larger sums in private enterprise.

Optimism Not Warranted
"There certainly is nothing in the picture to warrant optimism so far as the immediate future of industry is concerned, or to establish any confidence as to an intelligent solution of our difficulties."

"At the time of this writing there is under consideration in the Congress a proposal to place a minimum on wages and a ceiling on hours—the Wage-Hour Bill, in other words, the possible way in which this proposal could accomplish its purpose is by a concurrent increase in the productivity of the workers involved. . . . Under the circumstances involved in the practical application of the proposal, it is inconceivable that the increased efficiency will offset the increased compensation."

"Therefore, the result will be deflationary as affecting the national economy in relation to its proportion of total employment. Hence it will create further unemployment. It will penalize the very group that it is supposed to help. It will disturb the industrial balance between one section of the country as compared with the others."

Sees Regimentation
"The smaller business units will be penalized as against the larger ones. And while it does not directly affect the larger units of industry, which in general pay the highest wages and operate the shortest hours, they are indirectly prejudiced to the extent that the entire economy is affected."

"While these circumstances are, in themselves, highly important from both the economic and practical standpoints, as affecting the situation of today and tomorrow, of far greater significance is that it may be only the beginning, not the end."

"What we have every reason to anticipate for the future, through evolution, is a Federal bureaucracy determining, according to its own beliefs, and certainly with an eye to the political consideration, the conditions under which goods of every kind may be produced in any state, and entering the conditions by preventing the shipment of such goods outside the borders of any state, in the event the conditions are not complied with. This is the direct road to industrial regimentation—the substitution of the political consideration for individual enterprise."

Plans Presented To Reduce Number HOLC Foreclosures

WASHINGTON (AP)—Twelve members of Congress submitted to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board five proposals to liberalize administration of the home owners loan act and reduce the number of foreclosures on HOLC mortgages. The proposals:

"1. Reduction of the interest rate to 3 1/2 per cent, which reduction would place the home owner upon the same footing with regard to interest as farmers to whom Government loans have been made."

"2. A moratorium on principal payments for a period up to three years. This proposal would be in line with legislative action taken in New York and other States."

"3. Abolition of deficiency judgments."

"4. Establishment of a quasi-judicial board of review, before which any mortgagee whose loan has been recommended for foreclosure may appear in person or through a duly authorized representative and have an opportunity to have the entire problem reviewed."

"5. Permit foreclosed home owners to remain in their former homes as tenants provided they pay a reasonable rental."

The proposals were drawn up by Representatives Barry, Merritt, O'Toole, Keogh, Lanzetta, O'Leary, Mead and Kelly, New York Democrats; O'Neill (D) of New Jersey; Clark (D) of Idaho; Hanley (D) of Massachusetts; and Towey (D) of New York.

To Study Proposed Express Rate Raise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered an investigation today to determine whether proposed increases of express rates were "just and reasonable."

The Railway Express Agency, Inc., and the Southeastern Express Company have asked the commission for permission to readjust their rates with a view to adding \$5,000,000 annually to their revenues.

Orders Cut in Phone Rate
The Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission has ordered the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to reduce the monthly charge on extension telephones from 75 cents to 63 cents. The commission found that on the 6,770 such telephones in the State, the extensions returned to the company a net revenue of \$16,836, or about 28 per cent net profit. A 15 per cent net profit was held a sufficient return.

Air-Conditioning Sales at New High

Chicago contracts closed during May reached a new all-time high for the month with a total of 114 installations. In May, 1937, there were 87 installations, bringing total in Chicago now in up to 2,172 units with an aggregate capacity of 72,818 h. p.

causes of the depression and to attempt to offset them by the creation of further credit where there is already a superabundance even to the extent that it cannot be used, and to embark upon a program of large Governmental expenditure in unproductive enterprise instead of eliminating the embargoes that now prevent the investment of very much larger sums in private enterprise.

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May Chain Store Sales Off 11 P. C. Below 1937 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Chain stores sales during the month of May showed a decidedly sharp decline, exceeded by only one other month since the 1929 depression, according to Childs, Jefferies & Thorndike.

The first 25 chains, continues the report, reported an aggregate May business of \$21,262,273, a decrease of \$2,181,443 or 11.3 per cent from the same month a year ago.

Sales Drop Sharply
For the five months ending May 31, these chains had sales totaling \$959,181,861. This compares with sales of \$1,016,896,645 for May 1937, a drop of \$57,714,784 or 5.7 per cent. Although the report represents a large reduction in retail sales volume from May 1937, it compares favorably with May, 1936, when the chain stores reported sales of \$929,344 for the month and \$892,406,580 for the same five months period.

The sharp drop in sales volume in May was due to a number of factors which combined to influence retail trade. Although the continued increasing unemployment was undoubtedly a major cause, nevertheless the generally cool and rainy weather was also an important factor for the decrease. Another factor may be found in the number of Saturdays in the month, there being only four this year as compared with five in May the preceding year. Also another item to be taken into consideration is that the sales volume for May, 1937, showed the second largest increase in that year, being 15.4 per cent ahead of May, 1936.

Grocery Trade Stable
The grocery division was the most stable, showing for the month a comparatively small decrease of 4.4 per cent, compared with the same month a year ago.

The drug division reported a drop of 7.9 per cent last month as compared with May, 1937.

The mail order group sales declined 11.7 per cent for the past month from the same period of a year ago.

The variety chains had a drop in sales volume of 13.3 per cent in May of this year as compared with the same month last year.

The shoe and apparel groups reported the sharpest declines from May, 1937, with decreases of 13.8 and 17.3, respectively.

Following is a compilation of the sales for the 25 chains for May and for the five months, arranged in groups:

	May, 1938	May, 1937	Chg. P. C.
Mail Order	\$85,941,471	\$97,353,254	-11.7
Variety	78,622,586	90,783,850	-13.3
Grocery	24,079,323	25,146,892	-4.4
Drug	7,653,234	8,312,375	-7.9
Shoe	2,535,823	2,943,375	-13.8
Apparel	4,438,856	5,385,458	-17.3
Total	\$212,622,273	\$240,443,716	-11.3

	5 Months, 1938	5 Months, 1937	Chg. P. C.
Mail Order	\$355,485,209	\$398,558,215	-11.3
Variety	34,769,014	38,146,892	-9.1
Grocery	126,036,855	135,123,117	-6.7
Drug	39,169,901	41,831,250	-6.6
Shoe	11,461,722	13,072,126	-12.3
Apparel	18,627,360	20,115,085	-7.4
Total	\$959,181,861	\$1,016,896,645	-5.7

Carloadings Drop 10.6 P. C. in Week; 27 P. C. Below '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 502,824 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended June 4.

This was a decrease of 50,437 cars, or 10.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 186,383, or 27 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 357,440, or 41.6 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	Last wk	Dec. from-1937
Misc. freight	198,203	20,219	83,982
Less-than-carload merchandise	130,036	18,489	19,289
Coke	86,869	11,474	18,258
Grain and grain products	26,332	7,012	14,208
Livestock	11,366	694	1,943
Forest products	24,303	2,333	12,945
Other	21,381	1,956	62,032
Total	4,204	171	4,997

Baldwin Ships 2 Engines
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Two narrow-gauge engines of the 4-6-2 type have been shipped by the Baldwin Locomotive Works to the Ferrocarril del Norte of Colombia. This makes a total of thirteen engines shipped abroad by Baldwin this year.

Sees U. S. Wool Prices Holding Relatively Steady
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said wool production and consumption prospects for the next few months indicated little change in present prices of American wool.

American supplies, including the new clip, were said to be considerably greater than mill requirements for the year.

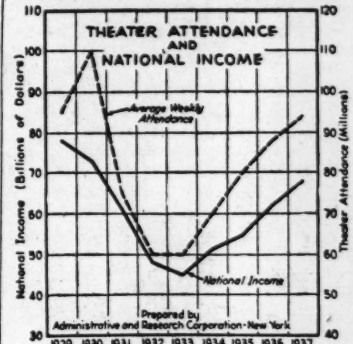
Rail News Not Cheering
The railroad news was not cheering. Latest carloadings figure, after seasonal adjustment, was the lowest for the year, and around 1932 levels. Washington reports say one hour that the rail aid bill will pass, the next hour that it won't; the rail unions have their hooks in it, perhaps for bargaining purposes as they have used Wagner-Crosser bills in the past. Anyway the bill would only help the "border-line" roads. People are worried about Nickel Plate's maturity next fall. But the eighth wonder of the financial world is how Baltimore & Ohio is stay-

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Theater Attendance Gain Exceeds Income



Nonpartisan Body To Study Taxation Is Urged by Hook

CHICAGO, (AP)—President Charles R. Hook of the National Association of Manufacturers recommended appointment of a nonpartisan commission to study taxation systems and work for their simplification and improvement.

The commission, he said in a prepared address to the Chicago Association of Commerce, should include representatives of the Congressional joint committee on internal revenue taxation, the Treasury department, major branches of productive enterprise and independent tax economists. He continued:

"It should consider both principles and forms of taxation, and the manner in which they affect the taxpayer, who must continue to have income if his government is to have revenues."

"I am convinced that this is the proper and expedient approach to a problem of such urgency and magnitude. The recommendations of the commission, when acted upon by Congress, would tend to remove taxation principles from the year-to-year basis of Congressional revision, with the accompanying uncertainty and disturbance."

Mr. Hook said the suggestion was part of the taxation section of industry's program for recovery, the cardinal points of which were:

"Revision of the Wagner Act to make it a workable instrument for avoiding labor disputes."

"Revision of Government expenditures to those needed for the economic administration of the legitimate functions of Government, together with adequate relief appropriations for the unemployed."

"Banishment of existing and threatened government competition with private enterprise—competition which retards industry by discouraging investment in legitimate business."

Mr. Hook said industry had been accused of having complaints but no program. Asserting it had a program, he said in the confusion of voices industry's "is the only one which has not been heard."

"Sheer economic nonsense," he labeled the notion that overproduction caused the depression, and added:

Economic Comment: INFLATION'S BEARING ON 22 AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

Our third series of "Economic Comment" is a tabulation of brief Studies of all leading U. S. industries in which we comment on the logical effect of a Credit Inflation on equity securities representing these industries. It should be of interest to security holders who contemplate Changes in Portfolios consistent with Inflation Influences.

Pamphlet will be sent to individual investors and financial institutions on written request.

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Listed New York Bond
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QuotationsGains in Quarter
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While 85 per cent of the common stocks in this study showed poorer earnings than in the first quarter of 1937, the results varied widely from group to group, and in some instances there were great variations within groups.

Aircraft Builders Busy

Among the best results as compared with earlier earnings were those of aircraft builders, oil producers and refiners, food, drug, beverage and amusement companies, with chemical, paper and machinery in intermediate position, and building materials, textile, retail, automotive, coal and steel the poorest.

In other words, it was expected that renewed depression would see the earnings of companies affiliated with consumer goods much better maintained than those in heavy industry. This principle is qualified to the extent that textile and apparel manufacturers, which were among the first to feel the new depression, have continued this year to show an adverse situation, and retail organizations, despite a smaller drop in volume than most classes of business, have suffered numerous losses.

Here on, however, these groups are expected to sustain smaller losses in heavy industry and have a good chance for earlier recovery.

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Vandenberg Warns of Drift To Executive Power in U. S.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 13 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan said today that "representative democracy" is threatened by a drift "toward the concentration of central power in Executive hands."

"We are nearer to 'Government by Executive decree' and by bureaucracy than ever before in our history," he declared in a speech prepared for the Union College commencement.

Senator Vandenberg, who received an honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law, termed the situation a "crisis in character" and said "we cannot expect an automatic protection against the restless forces of innovations which have smashed democracy elsewhere among enlightened peoples."

"I speak to you in the profound belief that the crisis which America confronts in infinitely more than a crisis in Government or economics; that it is, above all else, a crisis in character—the character of our institutions, the character of citizenship itself," the Senator declared.

The crisis, he explained, is divided into four phases; which he listed as:

1. "Today's jeopardies to which representative democracy is exposed. There is one eternal key to our freedoms."

"It is the American Constitutional system of so-called 'checks and balances.' That means, in a word, that the central Government, while governing the rest of us, shall be required also and fundamentally to govern itself."

2. "What these trends have done to the character of the American people themselves. They are in danger of losing the individualism and the self-reliance which, in the development of local self-government in this notably superior land, caused them to look to their own resources and their own ingenuity when in trouble."

3. "What these trends have done to our sense of values. Time was when the credit of Government was as precious to every citizen as the credit of the citizen himself."

4. "That time, temporarily, has passed, and with it has gone another indispensable American characteristic. This sense of basic honesty must be reclaimed or we shall go the way of every other Government which has turned its back on simple arithmetic since time began."

"We must recapture mutual confidence and the spirit of co-operation. We must repudiate multiple rebellions. We must deserve solidarity by mutual confidence and the spirit of co-operation. We must repudiate multiple rebellions. We must deserve solidarity by mutual confidence and the spirit of co-operation."

Patrons Were Privileged
Wealthy members of the Dutch West India company, who received a charter of "privileges and exemptions" to settle anywhere in New Netherlands except on Manhattan Island, were known in colonial days as patrons.

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and HARMON

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue



Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

City Gates

In playing City Gates you will need two teams, each headed by a captain. Form into two lines which face each other and at a distance of ten or twelve feet. Have the players of one team grasp hands.

The captain of the other team now orders one of his men to break through the opposing line. He can dodge under their arms, through their legs or break their grasp. He has three tries. If he succeeds, he takes back to his side the two players who were responsible for letting him through. If he fails, he must join the opposing line.

First one team, and then the other, makes the attempt to get through. When one side has captured all its opponents, the game ends.—E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms"] will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.

Cryptogram

An easy cryptogram to start off the week. A quotation by Lord Chesterfield on the art of pleasing:

"CHES TPSE FILDAFI BHGJ
ESDKN TGK TOOBAPSAHG;
QDS SRI CHES DEIXDB HX TBB,
BRTS HX OBITEAGJ, HGBN SRI
KIEAFI."

An Acrostic

And this should not be too difficult, either. Try filling in letters to form 5-letter words as defined below:

W — — — G
O — — — D
R — — — M
D — — — E

1. Incorrect. 2. Musical performance. 3. Kingdom. 4. thick.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Maryville, Tenn., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing GRASS to CREAM in 11 moves.

What Is the Width?

A rectangular lot is 8 rods long and 6 rods wide. It is surrounded by a drive of uniform width. This occupies $\frac{1}{2}$ as much area as the lot. What is the width of the drive?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten words and their synonyms to be paired off start the week:

1. motionless	appetizing
2. normal	obsolete
3. requisite	still
4. ancient	identical
5. flitting	prejudiced
6. conquered	cafe
7. savory	essential
8. partial	ordinary
9. composed	defeated
10. same	darting

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Rear Admiral Naomura Nomura declares that Japan intends to carry out air raids on such cities as Canton and Hankow "with even greater vigor." He added that the bombardments would bring Chinese authorities to realize the futility of their anti-Japanese attitude.
2. Two of the world's largest and most powerful airplanes—the Atlantic Clipper, designed to carry 72 passengers, and a Douglas 42-passenger landplane—passed right flight tests.
3. Experts recommend immediate consultation and co-operation between the U. S. and Canada to formulate a policy of action, and enforce it.
4. The "committee" received a sharp setback when Senator Gillette, an opponent of the Court Reorganization Bill, won a primary election over Otha Wearin, endorsed by Harry L. Hopkins, James Roosevelt, and Thomas G. Corcoran.
5. By Czechoslovakia's action in withdrawing troops from the Sudeten area.
6. For his distinguished achievements in cinematography Walt Disney has received the degree of Master of Science from the University of Southern California. He is also to be similarly honored by Harvard.
7. The discussion over the seizure of the oil properties now goes to the Supreme Court, now that a District Court has ruled the seizure legal.
8. There were more strikes in 1937 than in any other year in American history. There were 4,740 strikes involving 1,861,000 workers, and a loss of 28,425,000 man-days.
9. The Yellow River threatens to overflow and submerge areas where Japan's heaviest forces are concentrated.
10. Not the essence of relations, despite the widespread war, is not admitted.
11. The Italian newspapers called these raids necessary from a military standpoint.
12. Yes; the child's body and the ransom money have been recovered; and the kidnaper has confessed.
13. (a) Four hundred airplanes. (b) \$25,000,000.
14. The Chinese leader has called on friendly powers to fulfill treaty obligations by giving China positive assistance. He asked these nations to help China with economic sanctions, arms embargoes, and trade boycotts against Japan—specifically recalling resolutions adopted by the League of Nations in support of China.
15. Construction in American shipyards is more than double that of last year, according to a report made by the American Bureau of Shipping, which announced a 60 per cent increase.

Pronunciation
Of Proper Names
In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aragon, Monis (mō-nēsh' A-rā-gōn')—Brazil's Ambassador to Germany.

de Bianchi, João (zhō-ō-un' dā bē-āng'-kē)—Portugal's Minister to the United States.

Hansson, Per Albin (pār' āl'-bin hāns'-sōn)—Prime Minister of Sweden.

Ho Ying-chin (hō' ying'-jīn')—China's War Minister.

Kung, H. H. (kōng)—Premier of China.

Lodigiani, Dario (lō'-dī-jā'-ni)—New second baseman for Philadelphia Athletics.

Metaxas, Gen. John (mē'-tāk-sās')—Prime Minister of Greece; also Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of War.

Papez, Kazimierz (kā-zē'-myēzh pā'-pā)—Poland's Ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

von Dirksen, Herbert (hēr'-bērt fōn dīrk'-sēn)—Germany's Ambassador to England.

Wiener, Hans (hāns vē'-nēr)—Austrian exponent of the modern dance.

Winant, John G. (wī'-nānt)—Former Governor of New Hampshire, who is now Director of the International Labor Office at Geneva.

From the Gazetteer of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

San Luis Potosi (sān lō-ō-sē' pō'-tō-sē')—City and state in Central Mexico, where Gen. Cedillo recently staged a revolt.

Tanganyika Territory (tān'-gān-yē'-kā)—British-mandated country in East Africa.

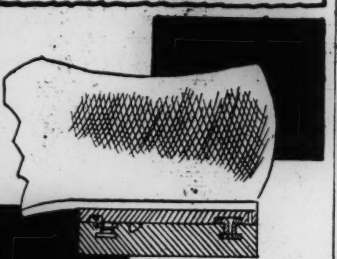
Key: āle, chaotic, care, add, account, arm, ask, soft; ē, here, event, end, silent, make; ice, ill, charity; ō, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect; food, foot; out, oil; cube, unite, urn, up, circus, menu; chair; go; sing; then, thin; native, verdure; k=ch in G. Ich, ach; bow; yet; zh=as in azure.

Odds and Ends

Veering Winds
Winds veer when they change in direction clockwise.

The Mt. Washington Minimum
The coldest temperature recorded on Mt. Washington since 1932 is -46.5° F.

With the Inventors



Detachable Heel
What a simple matter it would be to drop into a shoe-repair shop and have a pair of new heels coupled on in a few seconds to replace the old worn out pair. Interlocking coupling elements protect the heel from displacement. The idea, awarded U. S. Patent 2,115,050, was by Osmond Teodorini, New York, N. Y.

The Monitor Camera Club's Junior League



"What! No Shade for Customers?"
Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.



Siesta After Mealtime
June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.



Pretty Papoose
John O. Northcutt, Los Angeles



Co-operation
Marguerite P. Little, Stillwater, Okla.

Brevities

St. Louis Post Dispatch: The optimist says his glass is half full; the pessimist says his is half empty.

Detroit News: Who remembers the boom time housemaid, who wanted \$18 a week and the use of the family car, and handled china like Japan?

Test a Minute



"But dear, we simply MUST call on someone tonight—I just bought a new hat!"

Quotation for Today

THE WORST disappointment you can experience is disappointment in yourself.
—ANON.

Current Events Quiz

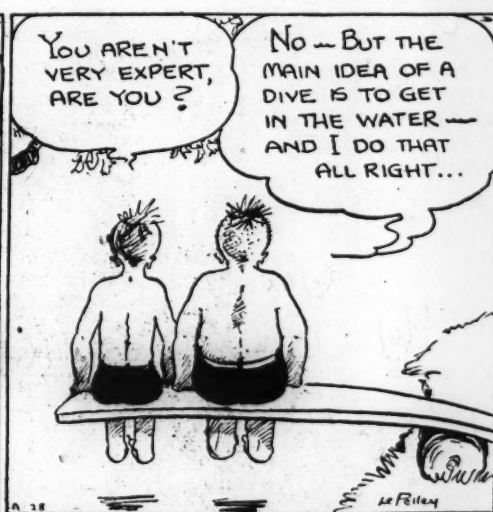
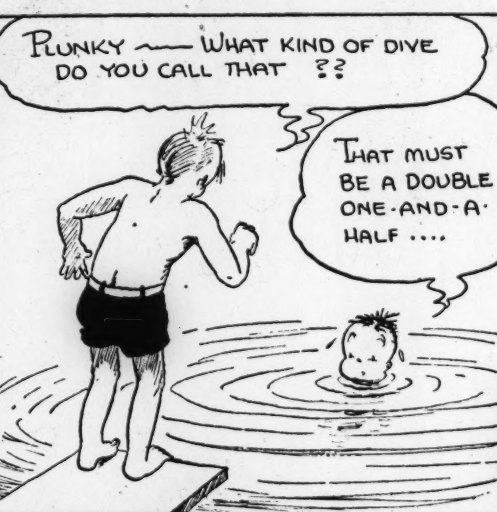
A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Is it true that Japan has agreed to discontinue the air raids in China?
2. What new page in aviation history was written last week on the Pacific Coast?
3. What is advanced as the only permanent solution to the Japanese-Alaskan fishing controversy?
4. What success greeted the strategy of the New Deal's "elimination committee" in Iowa?
5. How has the tension between Germany and Czechoslovakia been lessened?
6. What is the latest honor to be bestowed on Walt Disney, creator of Mickey Mouse?
7. What is the present status of the \$400,000,000 legal battle over Mexico's expropriation of foreign oil properties?
8. In what respects was 1937 an exceptional year, with regard to labor disputes?
9. What new factor is threatening heavy Japanese concentration of troops in Central China?
10. In recalling its Ambassador to Japan, is China severing diplomatic relations?
11. What is the view of the Italian press on insurgents' raids on Spanish cities and foreign shipping?
12. Has the Case kidnap case in Florida been solved?
13. (a) How many U. S. airplanes were recently ordered by Britain for its Royal Air Force? (b) What is the estimated cost of these contracts?
14. What special plea has been made by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to powers friendly to China?
15. Is American shipbuilding again slipping?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page.)

By LE PELLEY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Tubby Jumps and Gravity Does the Rest



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Rock-a-by-Birdie—



The Boss introduced Mister to ol' Peter today—



Then he put him on Peter's back and he hopped around and did a little pecking here and there—



Suddenly he noticed ol' Peter's tail wagging back and forth—



And what did he do but hop out on it and let ol' Peter give him a little swing—

By CARMACK

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Puss to the Rescue

London
While making some experiments in glazes at a pottery, a woman obtained permission from the manager to work on after the men had gone home.

Finally, after packing away the work, she proceeded downstairs to the door. To her surprise, it was locked!

She knocked loudly, hoping someone might hear her and let her out. To every knock came the miaoow of a cat, yet she did not see the cat. This happened several times.

At last, feeling the darkness was drawing on, the woman clambered up the stairs, and attempted to call and tap and wave through a window.

The caretaker and his wife lived in a little cottage across the yard, and the prisoner hoped they might see her and come to her assistance. Then again she went down to the door and again heard a loud miaoow to every knock, but no cat was in sight.

At last, the caretaker's wife did unlock the door.

Immediately, a sleek black cat sprang upon the erstwhile prisoner's shoulder, rubbing its head caressingly against her cheek.

Then the wife explained how the cat had made known to her that someone was over in the pottery needing her help. He repeatedly walked back and forward between her cottage and the pottery. He rubbed himself against her, and then ran briskly toward the pottery. After he had done this several times, she became convinced that he was trying to tell her something, and that he was wanting her to go with him.

The affectionate greeting from the cat impressed upon the woman that he had known all about it, and had come to her rescue.



National Flag Conference. Some of the rules follow:

1. In general, the national standard should be displayed only between the hours of sunrise and sunset.
2. When carried in a line of march with other flags, it should be on the right of the marchers, or in the center and ahead of the other flags.
3. When displayed with a group of state or other government flags, it should be at the center or at the highest point.
4. When more than one flag is flown from a mast or pole, the Stars and Stripes should be uppermost.
5. When hung over a sidewalk, at right angles to it, the field of stars should be upward and outward.
6. When flat against a wall, the field of stars should be to the observer's left and at the top.
7. In halls and other meeting places:
 - a. When flat, it should be above and behind the speaker.
 - b. When from a staff, it should stand at the speaker's right.
 - c. It should not be draped over the speaker's desk.
 - d. Do not use it as part of a costume.
 - e. Do not let it touch the ground or floor, or trail in the water.
 - f. Do not put lettering or any other defacing marks on it.
 - g. Do not use it in any form of advertising.
 - h. When it is so badly worn or damaged as to be no longer in condition to be flown, destroy it yourself—it should never be thrown away.—W. F. Keasbey.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Most arts require long study and application; but the most useful of all, that of pleasing, only the desire."
An Acrostic: Wrong, opera, realm, denia.
Letter Changing: Great, cream, cream, trees, tries, cries, creed, creek, creek, cream.
What Is the Width? 1 rod.
Fun With Synonyms: "Motionless—still; normal—ordinary; requisite—essential; ancient—obsolete; flitting—darting; conquered—defeated; savory—appetizing; partial—prejudiced; composed—calm; same—identical."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1938

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Europe: One Chasm Crossed

EUROPE has just taken the last step on the tightrope of Czechoslovakian municipal elections, and looks back with relief—and yet with a shock—into the chasm it managed to cross.

"Incidents" in these last few weeks of campaigning and voting in the districts inhabited by the Sudeten German minority have been prevented from upsetting the precarious balance of peace. The ending of the election period brings Europe safely off one tightrope but brings no assurance that all future paths are to be on firm ground.

For the Sudeten German question remains what it was before the elections—not so much a question of minority rights as of political strategy. If minority rights were the sole issue, German leaders could not shut their eyes to the Germanic people in Italy's South Tirol who have experienced an Italianization drive exceeding anything the Czech authorities have undertaken to de-Germanize the Sudeten minority. In Poland, too, are grieved German groups, as indeed in Germany are Poles dissatisfied with the treatment they receive as a minority.

The Sudeten German Party, led by Konrad Henlein, has shown expected strength in the polling. In the strongly German areas its vote has been as high as 90 per cent. The figures will be used to confirm its claim to represent the wishes of Germanic people in Czechoslovakia, although there is a better than 10 per cent minority among these who evidently prefer to live under a democratic constitution than under the party totalitarianism which Henlein preaches. One problem of the Czechoslovakian Government is how to meet demands for local self-government in the Sudeten districts without betraying the constitutional rights of many persons in those areas.

As the demands have been stated by Herr Henlein, they offer no basis for an adjustment of this problem. Possibly negotiations in weeks to come will provide sufficient improvement in the status of the Sudeten minorities to weaken the position of extremists among them who seem bent on breaking up the Czechoslovakian Republic. That the Slovak minorities already are aware of the true nature of the recent wave of autonomy demands is indicated in the losses which Hlinka's party suffered in the balloting. Hlinka, like Henlein, had talked of secession as a remedy for Slovak grievances.

If one views the events in Europe today as part of a long struggle for hegemony on the Continent, the role of Czechoslovakia becomes clearer, as do the reasons for the many pressures exerted against the Government at Prague. "Whoever is master of Bohemia," said Bismarck, "is master of Europe." The mastery of Bohemia today appears to be a problem in minority politics rather than military tactics.

June 14

DISPLAY of the American flag, on Flag Day, June 14, encouraged by the United States Flag Association, is more than a matter of putting a piece of bunting on a pole. Flag-waving can too easily become a substitute for the thinking that is required to preserve American ideals. So it appears to have been with the Jersey City mobs who recently suppressed free speech. A superficial response manifestly is not what the Flag Association seeks to inspire. It would ask that in every home that shows its colors in red, white and blue there should exist a determination to preserve American liberty—so that the symbol may retain the luster which comes from the substance back of it.

Barter for a Panda

FOR those who would like to own a giant panda, that much-publicized denizen of the mountains of Tibet, it has heretofore been possible to acquire one for about \$8,000 in the open market or by organizing an expedition at a cost of about \$10,000. Now the New York Zoological Society has obtained one, f. o. b. San Francisco, for a total outlay of \$320. And there lies a story.

Dean Sage, Jr., who is a trustee both of the zoological society and of West China University in Chengtu, Szechuan province, arranged a barter by which the university provided the panda in return for books, lecture material and motion pictures which are in as great demand there as pandas are in the United States.

Incidentally it is said that when news of the high American market for pandas filtered to far-off Chengtu in Szechuan, there was an immediate glut of the animals, brought in by hopeful natives. Not scarcity in its original habitat but difficulty of transportation seems the crux of the panda problem.

Nevertheless, the difference between \$8,000 and \$320 indicates that these institutions of natural science and higher learning know something about practical mathematics and economics after all.

Still Helping Bombers

AMERICANS whose moral sense is revolting against supplying weapons for the bombing of civilians in China will not be satisfied by the week-end developments in that business.

Secretary Hull's announcement that the State Department is discouraging shipments is welcome as a recognition that sending bombing planes with one hand and protests against bombing with the other is an anomalous position. Yet it should be clearly understood that governmental displeasure has not been sufficient to stop a very profitable and entirely legal business. Nor is there any assurance that it will be stopped unless public opinion forces a much more drastic step. American public opinion should not be diverted from the ugly fact that Americans are profiting on the slaughter of civilians in China.

Similarly the effort of four peace societies to stop the sale of 400 planes to Great Britain should not take anyone's eyes off the central issue. These societies urge a ban on the sale to Britain to halt "the bombing of helpless women and children on the northwest frontier of India." Their protest may cause some helpful heart-searching on the general question even though London refutes the charge and explains that the British operations are handled in quite a different manner from the Spanish and Japanese bombings. It may be shown too that the planes for Britain will not be used for bombing. But any argument over the British order should not divert attention from the possibility of stopping present assistance to the wanton slaughter of non-combatants in China.

What can be done is still a question. But if public opinion demands action a way will be found. Britain and the United States might well co-operate in a self-denying ordinance.

Railroads and the "Wringer"

LAST-MINUTE decision to press for some minor relief to railroads is reported from a conference of President Roosevelt with Senator Burton K. Wheeler, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. They will seek passage of an amendment to the Bankruptcy Act to facilitate reorganization of roads in receivership, but they see no possibility of obtaining authorization for the extensive RFC loans once contemplated to help the lines keep up their interest payments and avoid going into receivership.

This leaves a prospect that is far from pleasant, yet sooner or later it would have to be faced. When approximately two-thirds of the railway mileage of the United States failed to earn even its operating expenses during the first quarter of this year and when deficits on a large part of this mileage have persisted and grown worse for seven or eight years, the condition is not a temporary exigency to be met by a little tiding over. What the carriers need is not new debts but traffic and earnings to carry even a portion of their present debts.

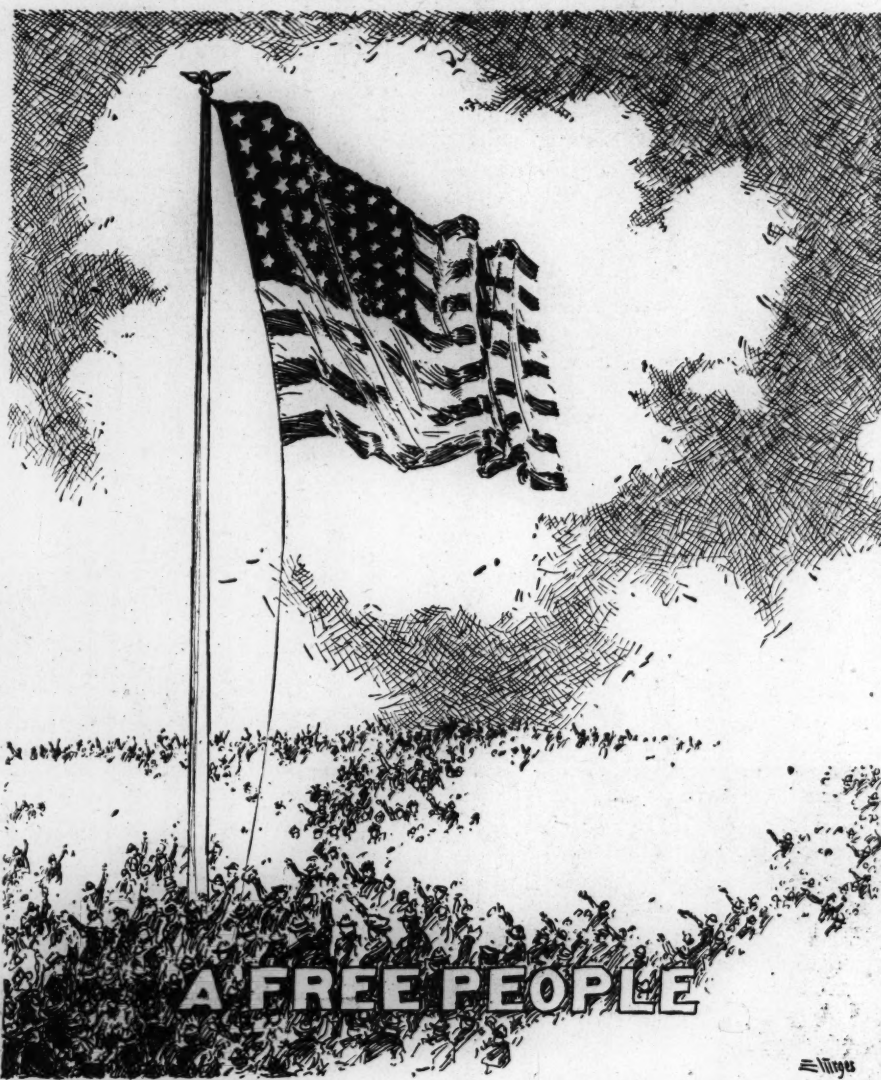
Yes, a portion of the debts, for it is evident that earnings of the weaker systems under modern competitive conditions will not at best meet all their fixed charges, to say nothing of dividends. In this respect the amendments to the reorganization law would help certain lines scale down their interest requirements to what they could meet. However, with the operating figures what they are, it is evident that railroads are going to have to have the benefit of a return to earlier wage levels—at least part of the cut they have announced for July 1—if they are to return anything on their investment. And after all, first mortgage money is entitled to something even alongside labor.

For all parties, however, the crux of the situation is in the competitive conditions the railroads are obliged to meet. No one wants to stop all progress in means of transportation but it is essential that the rail carriers have a fair break with the motorbuses, motortrucks, air transport, waterways and pipelines that divide the traffic they once carried.

Congress Rewards Service

CONGRESS served the cause of humanness when on June 7 it sent to the White House a bill which provides that all horses and mules used in the service of the Government shall be humanely disposed of or sent to pasture when their years of service are over. The sad end of these animals has occupied the attention of humane workers for many years. Disposed of at auction, the animals often were used for further work for which they were no longer fitted. Mules sometimes ended their days in mines. Horses continued to draw burdens sometimes heavier than they had previously known. The action of Congress is encouraging. In such legislation, however, the United States still lags behind England, Germany, and Italy. Legislators who sponsored this measure might well continue the progress thus begun.

Flag Day—Symbol and Substance



Launcelot and Guinevere

IF YOU want to talk about a trip, you must not begin by saying, "Now when we went east—or west—or abroad," nor even, "Let me describe..." Instantly you have lost your audience, who goes into mental retirement with the inward comment: "Another of those travel talks."

Instead, return to the classics as above, or make any startling statement, and then with verbal celerity, leap straight to the heart of the matter.

"Ducks like candy!" perhaps you throw your bombshell. "Better than even green peas or bread." Your audience is now pausing momentarily in its efforts to keep you off the subject of your recent trip. While you have them at this point of vantage, begin at once.

"There were two ducks in the garden, out there in California. We called them Launcelot and Guinevere because they were such devoted creatures. You never saw one without the other. . . . They would rush to meet us as soon as our door opened, and then waddle, quacking happily, before us, at least to the end of the garden, knowing that some goodie awaited them. Hoping it would be pralines, they would take a short cut over the fish pond to show their enthusiasm, half flying, half walking on the water, and being vociferous about it. On the other side they gave a wiggle and a shake to show the pretty purple stripes on their wings."

"Some called them 'Dopey' and 'Doc.' But we felt that two ducks who always went round together and never had separate engagements had to be Launcelot and Guinevere. It was really thanks to L. & G. that we became acquainted with the sights and smells of California. They would walk past our window in the morning, side by side, sauntering up to the wistaria and gazing at its dripping blue fragrance, saying gratefully, 'Quack.' So we would have to go out and see and smell it, too. Late morning would find them wandering among the golden poppies snipping at the blossoms. So we would have to go and pick a few as well."

"Afternoons, they would make for the shade of the great live oak with its thick, low spreading branches, and we would feel the urge to hide away in the swing beneath it. Four o'clock with shadows long and winds cool off the sea, they sought the flower beds lying in the sun. So we went to enjoy with them the roses, purple iris bordering the paths, and lupine, growing wild, like a blue cloud over the grass. L. & G. had infallible instincts for the right place at the right time. They would be sure to lead us where bluebirds were darting from silver birch to eucalyptus, and where hoes made rain in the sun—and rainbows, too."

"Color—color everywhere. It is the song of California. Color in the pottery on the tea table—rose, blue, yellow, orange—color in the trees, young redwood, silver birches, live oak and the tall, tan bark of the ever-peeling eucalyptus. Our noses quivered like rabbits', trying to decide what each new odor might be, for where eucalyptus left off, flowering trees and shrubs began with their drifts of white and pink and red."

"And everywhere friendly . . . children, grown-ups, birds . . . you could put salt on a robin's tail without bothering to be stealthy. As to quail, they are the sacred cow and know it. One morning five of them heard a worm on the opposite side of the road and walked across single file while three cars piled up behind them with a scream of brakes. Out there, the pedestrian is king, and California quail apparently know it."

"Launcelot and Guinevere showed us all this. They would tempt us away from

our books when we sat in the garden, while they nestled at our feet, two contented creatures, making soft little noises while they slept with their bills buried in feathers. For pralines they'd have turned somersaults. They would all but weep with delight when the first goosy morsel appeared, and thereupon we were surrounded—and the air filled—with quacks that said variously 'oh,' and 'ah,' and 'yum,' and 'thanks.' They flew up to our knees and perched there, talking eagerly about the goodness of pecan pralines. Then they would settle down and go to sleep, hoping a miracle would multiply the supply."

At this point, you will probably find that you have exhausted the subject of live stock and are faced with an audience once more in mental retirement. But even this cannot wholly quench you, for you will probably add . . . "and then the burning eucalyptus, spicy and exhilarating, stealing over the cool evening air; mountains smoking in evening fog against sunset gold, and the song of frogs—rhythm of the night—while the stars came out like multi-colored jewels sewn on black velvet."

DOROTHY DESMOND

Fulminations, Dissents and Chatter—in Letters to the Editor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers

"Fedup"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The article, "Confidence The Key to Recovery," in the Wide Horizon column of the Editorial Page of the Monitor, shows how misinformed editors are on certain subjects.

I am a retail grocer in constant and intimate touch with conditions as they exist on the average in this country. If anyone in my position cannot probe this problem of recovery to the bottom, then there certainly is no easy-chair editor who can. Things were going along good last year until this goofy Wagner Act was put into operation. It simply turned all industry over into the hands of racketeering labor organizers who for the most part were actuated by no other motive than selfish gain and self-advancement. These are now exploiting labor and industry for all they are worth, and while they do this, industry cannot recover, cannot undertake anything of an enterprising nature, because these racketeers will wreck it with labor troubles.

Wausau, Wis.

Dissents Conspicuous

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In the Tower Views Clearway recently referred to the dissents of Mr. Justice Black as "illustrating the fallacies and dangers, as well as vindicating the defeat, of the court reorganization proposal."

It seems to me a little strange that Clearway should fail to note another series of dissents during the same term of court that are equally conspicuous and certainly no more worthy. I refer to the dissents of Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Butler. As remnants of the arch-conservatism which laid the groundwork for the court's present difficulties, they have come to be paired off as a new minority.

Some of the positions they have taken in opposition to the remainder of the court during the past session are: They

alone would have permitted a manufacturer doing an interstate business to escape jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board by the simple expedient of selling the product f. o. b. the manufacturing point. They would have forbidden the financial reorganization of cities under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. They would have compelled predominant adherence to the reproduction cost theory of public utility valuation which has tied regulation in knots for decades, would have relieved private operators of oil leases on state land from paying federal taxes and would have exempted from federal income taxes the salary paid by a state to a port authority official.

Their antagonism for the New Deal and slavishness to precedent finally backed them into the ludicrous position of protesting in the eighteen states' tax case that collegiate football is "an essential governmental function." If a certain political predisposition be assumed on the part of a recent appointee, what shall be said of the tenacity of an economic predilection which causes certain justices to think in terms of a corporation lawyer's solicitude for property even fifteen or twenty years after their ascent to the bench?

With reference to Mr. Justice Black, I commend to Clearway and to your readers an appraisal of that gentleman's work by Walton Hamilton, professor of law in Yale University, in a recent issue of the New Republic. Mr. Hamilton, from an analysis of the jurist's opinions for the term, concludes that Mr. Justice Black's work has about it a high degree of soundness, clearness, competence, and common sense.

I question whether a person who had read the dissenting opinions of Mr. Justice Black, particularly that in the Indianapolis Water Company case, would be so sure that they "illustrate the fallacies and dangers . . . of the court reorganization proposal." On the other hand I ask if many fair-minded persons can read the dissents of Messrs. Justices McReynolds and Butler without conceding that some action was desirable in the public interest to deliver the court from domination by their type of legalistic thinking.

Arlington, Va.

The Wide Horizon

Can Air Bombing Be Stopped?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IN A habby, weather-beaten old hotel building in Geneva, enlarged by a flimsy quasi-modern temporary structure, some of us sat through long, warm spring hours of debate six years ago on the subject of the abolition of air bombing. Though the Graf Zeppelin would occasionally soar overhead, in a little circuit of the French frontier at the end of Lake Lemman, there were no other immediate reminders of the horrible subject the delegates were drearily discussing.

Very few of us, in the press gallery or among the delegates seriously expected that air bombing would become terribly real within four years; and still fewer would have said that air bombing on a great scale could take place in two countries and over some of the world's major cities without spreading speedily to the rest of the world.

It has not been far from Geneva, that lovely sparkling spring of six years ago, to Barcelona and Canton. And now the United States is joining as it did six years ago in "moral" efforts against this most horrible form of modern warfare. Secretary Hull on Saturday announced that the United States Government was taking measures to discourage American manufacturers from selling American airplanes to Japan. Since the Sino-Japanese war began, \$7,415,189.01 worth of American aviation material has gone directly to Japan. China has taken a little more, but has not bombed non-combatants.

Thus far, the State Department's verbal condemnations of air bombing do not seem to have had a very marked effect upon manufacturers and exporters. The May figures were substantially as large as for any preceding month. But Secretary Hull says he has found them co-operative, which presumably means that lately he has had promises that will curb sales to Japan. Such action might hamper Japan a little, but not much. Seven million dollars worth of aviation equipment doesn't amount to a great deal. A scrap iron embargo, an oil embargo, a cotton embargo would all of them be more effective in curbing Japanese air bombing; they would get at the forces behind the bombs, and cut off more vital war materials.

But diplomats don't think apparently in quite these direct terms. The United States is not yet ready to curb the rather meager supply of war materials. China is getting from America, which would be necessary if the neutrality act were applied to both belligerents, and doesn't venture either to seek authority for a unilateral embargo on sales of all materials to Japan or to appeal for a patriotic voluntary limitation on anything except aviation materials.

Meantime, official State Department condemnations of the excesses to which warfare is sinking rise in a crescendo. Not only did Secretary Hull indict in-

discriminate slaughter in his Nashville speech on June 3, but Assistant Secretary Francis B. Sayre broadened the point last week by denouncing isolation as perilous. And Mr. Hull expressed interest and readiness to participate in a third Hague Conference to re-define the rules of war in order to end air bombing. As yet, however, the American Government has not announced its decision on the British invitation to take part in a joint committee inspecting the effects of air bombing on open cities in Spain, and making recommendations for action.

Thus American diplomacy is today based on the same old compromise between co-operation and independence. On the one hand, there are strong tendencies toward common action. Repeatedly, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull declare the necessity for collaboration with other nations. Repeatedly, when a tangible opportunity for collaboration comes they are unable quite to take the hurdle. They are held back, of course, primarily by general national opinion, which was quick to rebuke the President last fall with the support given the Ludlow Amendment in Congress.

It is probably long past the eleventh hour for successful action on air bombing, and it may be some time before opportunity comes again. In 1932-1933, when the last effort was made, it was not American nor German nor Italian nor Japanese policy which blocked the way, but Great Britain with its reservations to the effect that: "Bombing of frontiers is completely prohibited (except for police purposes in certain outlying districts)." British insistence on the utility of bombs for pacification in Palestine, the Middle-East, and on the northwestern frontier of India was a practical and moral obstacle to action at the disarmament conference—rightly or wrongly.

And now the obstacles are equally effective, but in other quarters. The question for Washington is whether American moral protestations against air bombing can be turned into practical channels. The first step was Secretary Hull's appeal to the patriotism of manufacturers and exporters, however limited in its effect. And then what of next steps?

Will the United States join the British in a belated effort to tackle the problem on the spot? Will a more effective embargo on either Japan or both combatants in the Far Eastern war be worked out? The problems are formidable. But the whistle of the bombs can be heard afar. Somehow, that whistle gets on a new kind of radio short-wave; it reaches Paris and London without difficulty; it even crosses the Atlantic; it penetrates the chancelleries, soon it may reach the people who, after all, pay for the bombs and receive them on their dwellings.

"Screwball Chatter"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
We were reminded the other day, a little too forcibly, of the changes that have taken place on the college campus since we trod the emerald paths. Or to put it less poetically and, we might add, more exactly, the changes that have taken place in the Campus Café. Time was when it was comparatively easy to get a hamburger sandwich. You just said "grind the cow." And you let it go at that. Neat, simple and efficient. But not today, we are told. Today a hamburger goes by the name of Elmer. If you want it without onion you add, "Have him dry-eyed." If you want it with you say, "Let him bawl."

But this is not the end. "Chase one" is the proper way to order a chicken dinner. If you crave a tenderloin steak you sing out, "Make it roar!" The one that added the final blow to our reeling senses was the designation for wieners and sauerkraut. For some reason we cannot fathom if you crave this succulent dish you will just have to bring yourself to say a "Deep sea diver, please."

Hard on this information we were glad to note came the comment of the cooks. One of them put it, we thought, with admirable restraint. "Here," he said, "it's all the time double talk and screwball chatter."

For no reason that we can think about we wondered what they say these days when they want a ham sandwich. The reporter didn't tell us. Just for the matter of record we should like to state that we used to say "Slice one." And we found it caused little or no confusion. R. J. Boston.

Pepper's Pensionees?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Senator Pepper's large victory was not all owing to New Deal sentiment. There were votes cast for him by people who had never voted before and had not read about the New Deal. In the personal letter which he sent to each individual who receives a state pension he claimed the credit of putting through the pension act for these people and asked them in turn to show their appreciation by voting for him.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

A. L. S.